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The Reviews.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

ON THE NATURAL INEQUALITY OF MEN.

By PROFESSOR HUXLEY.

The Nineteenth Century, January, 1890.

THE principles expressed by J. J. Rousseau, and which were at the basis of the revolutions of the last century, are really the foundation of much of the discussion of the present, and as such merit attention. As expressed in his writings they are :

1. All men are born free, politically equal and good, and in the "state of nature" remain so ; consequently, it is their natural right to be free, equal, and (presumably their duty to be) good.
2. All men being equal by natural right, none can have any right to encroach on another's equal right. Hence no man can appropriate any part of the common means of subsistence—that is to say, the land, or anything which the land produces—without the unanimous consent of all other men. Under any other circumstances property is usurpation, or, in plain terms, robbery.
3. Political rights are, therefore, based upon contract ; the so-called right of conquest is no right, and property that has been acquired by force may rightly be taken away by force.

I incline to think that the obvious practical consequences of these propositions are not likely to conduce to the welfare of society, and that they are certain to prove as injurious to the poor as to the rich. They are so plainly and demonstrably false, that,

except for the gravity of their practical consequences, they would be ridiculous.

What is the meaning of the famous phrase—"all men are born free and equal"—which Gallicized Americans, who were as much "philosophes" as their inherited common-sense and their practical acquaintance with men and with affairs would let them be, put forth as the foundation of the "Declaration of Independence?"

I have seen a considerable number of new-born infants. I fail to understand how they can be affirmed to have any political equalities at all. How can it be said that these poor little mortals, who have not even the capacity to kick to any definite end, nor indeed do anything but vaguely squirm and squall, are equal politically, except as all zeros may be said to be equal? How can little creatures be said to be "free," of whom not one would live for four-and-twenty hours if it were not imprisoned by kindly hands and coerced into applying its foolish, wandering mouth to the breast it could never find itself?

To speak thus is to confuse the equality of powers with the equality of impotences.

Has a child of fourteen been free to choose its language, its habits, its own standard of right and wrong? Aristotle was, surely, much nearer the truth than Hobbes or Rousseau, and if the predicate "born slave" would more nearly agree with fact than "born free" what is to be said about "born equal?"

In fact, nothing is more remarkable than the wide inequality of children, even of the same family, both mentally and morally, and in their ability to secure obedience, even from their elders. The group of children becomes a political body, a *civitas*, with its rights of property, and its practical distinctions of rank and power. And all this comes about neither by force nor by fraud, but as the necessary consequence of the innate inequalities of capability.

Thus men are certainly not born free and equal in natural qualities, and as they develop, differences increase. Among a body of naked wandering savages, though there may be no verbally recognized distinctions of rank or office, superior strength and cunning confer authority of a more valid kind than that secured by acts of Parliament. So long as men are men and society is society, human equality will be a dream.

As is the fashion of speculators, they (the philosophers before and after the French Revolution) scorned to remain on the safe, if humble, ground of experience, and preferred to prophesy from the sublime cloudland of the *à priori* ; so that, busied with deduction from their ideal "ought to be," they overlooked the "what has been," the "what is," and the "what can be." The management of the affairs of society will be perfectly successful, if only the people, who may be trusted to know nothing, will vote into office the people who may be trusted to do nothing.

Voting power is, as a means of giving effect to opinion, more likely to prove a curse than a blessing to the voters, unless that opinion is the result of a sound judgment operating upon sound knowledge. I should be very sorry to find myself on board a ship in which the voices of the cook and the loblolly boys counted as much as those of the officers, upon a question of steering, or reefing topsails ; or where the "great heart" of the crew was called upon to settle the ship's course. And there is no sea more dangerous than the ocean of practical poli-

ties—none in which there is more need of good pilotage, and of a single unfaltering purpose when the waves rise high.

Rousseau's first and second great doctrines have thus collapsed; what is to be said to the third?

The doctrine that there are no rights of property but those that are based on the consent of the whole human race, turns out to be more than doubtful in theory and decidedly inconvenient in practice. We may inquire whether there is any reason for the assertion that force cannot confer right of ownership. Suppose that a pirate attacked an East Indiaman, got soundly beaten, and had to surrender. When the pirates had walked the plank or been hanged, had the captain and crew of the Indiaman no right of property in the prize? I am not speaking of mere legal right, but ethically? If they had, what is the difference when nations attack one another; when there is no way out of the quarrel but the appeal to force, and the one that gets the better seizes more or less of the other's territory, and demands it as the price of peace?

It appears to me that there is much to be said for the opinion that force, effectually and thoroughly used, so as to render further opposition hopeless, establishes an ownership that ought to be recognized as soon as possible.

Even a superficial glance over the results of modern investigations into anthropology, archæology, ancient law and ancient religion, suffices to show that there is not a particle of evidence that men ever existed in Rousseau's state of nature, and that there are very strong reasons for thinking that they never could have done, and never will do so.

We do not know, and, probably, never shall know, completely, the nature of all the various processes by which the ownership of land was originally brought about.

The inequality (in ownership of land) was the result, not of militarism, but of industrialism. Clearing a piece of land for the purpose of cultivating it and reaping the crops for one's own advantage is surely an industrial operation, if ever there was one.

The notion that all individual ownership of land is the result of force and fraud appears to me to be on a level with the peculiarly short-sighted prejudice that all religions are the results of sacerdotal cunning and imposture. The inequality of individual ownership has grown out of the relative equality of communal ownership in virtue of those natural inequalities of men, which, if unimpeded by circumstances, cannot fail to give rise quietly and peaceably to corresponding political inequalities.

In the February *Nineteenth Century* Professor Huxley continues his discussions of Henry George and his theories in "National Rights and Political Rights."

MR. BELLAMY AND THE NATIONALIST PARTY.

By FRANCIS A. WALKER.

The Atlantic, February, 1890.

THE author of "Looking Backward" indulges in an extravagance of exaggeration which can hardly be equalled in the myths of any people from Scandinavia to the Indian Peninsula. How are the advantages of country and city life to be equalized? How is the organization of the entire body of citizens into an industrial army to change the face of the earth from universal gloom to universal gladness? and how are men to be kept to work when all are paid alike? The author settles in a single line the greatest of human problems—"We have," says this light and airy human providence, "no wars and our

governments have no war powers." Wonderful that a novelist in one line can dispose of a question which has baffled the powers of statesmen, diplomats, and philanthropists through the course of centuries! Of the seven paragraphs of which this declaration (of the New Nationalist Party) consists, the larger number denounce the principle of competition which they aim to suppress. The small remainder of "the platform" favors the "nobler principle of association." The ills from which the people suffer arise not from too much competition, but from too little.

THE STATE AND THE SERMON ON THE MOUNT.

By THE BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH.

Fortnightly Review, January.

What is a State? It is not the equivalent of a nation. It is "the sovereign body having supreme power." This sovereignty may be lodged in one person or in more. In whatever form, it is always a *trustee*. The essential idea of a State, therefore, is always that of sovereignty held in trust for the common weal.

The State, as a faithful trustee, is bound (1), to preserve its own existence; (2) to resist, restrain, and even, if needs be, to destroy whatever and whomsoever assails its authority or attacks the interests committed to its charge. Self-preservation, therefore, and the preservation of all that is intrusted to it are the *moral obligations* of every State.

The State, if it is not to abdicate or betray its trust, cannot carry out in spirit even, the directly antagonist idea of the Sermon on the Mount. Even individuals, when acting as trustees, dare not sacrifice rights and surrender interests upon the principle of non-resistance. Take the case of A B, trustee or guardian for C D and E F. Is he morally justified in giving away, or in allowing any one to take away, their possessions? So long as he continues to be their trustee, he is morally bound to maintain and defend these against all comers. He may allow the taking away of his own coat, but he has no right to allow the taking away of theirs. In other words, whatever *interpretation* we may give to the teachings of that discourse, their *application* is exclusively to the individual acting solely on his own behalf, and not to the individual, nor to any collection of individuals, acting on behalf of others.

Understanding that the State is a trustee, the State is not morally justified in refusing to resist or prevent invasion. It is not morally justified in expending all its revenues in pure benevolence, because it would be thereby applying those revenues to purposes for which they were not intrusted to it. It would not be morally justified in forgiving, out of mere compassion, all, or any of its criminals, because it would thereby be weakening or even destroying those sanctions of order and of law, which it is its duty to maintain and enforce.

For a State to attempt such a course would be to break a law which God assuredly has given it, in the vain attempt to obey laws which Christ has never given it.

Again, for the State to attempt to enforce these precepts upon its subjects would be an intolerable tyranny. The laws of Christ, without that motive for obedience to them which Christ supplies, would be a burden too heavy for human nature to bear. Self-sacrifice, even to the extent of giving up life itself, is the law of Christ. Now self-sacrifice, being opposed to the natural instinct of self-preservation, can only become possible by the help of some strong, deep passion which overmasters this instinct. That passion in Christ's kingdom is *love*. This

constraining motive is precisely that thing which the State cannot supply. It has no power to kindle in men's hearts that consuming fire of divine love which burns out the selfishness of human nature. It is not possible (therefore) for the State to enforce any precept of Christ. To talk of the State in the matter of socialism, "compelling men to obey the precepts of Christ" is to talk undiluted and mischievous nonsense. The State exists for the preservation of men's bodies; the Church for the salvation of their souls. The aim of the State, even put at its highest, is the welfare of the citizen in this world; the aim of the Church is their holiness here in order to their welfare hereafter. The duty of the Church is to eradicate sin; the duty of the State is to prevent or to punish crime.

But if either of them attempt to replace the other—the State attempting to discharge the functions of the Church, or the Church usurping the powers of the State, the result will surely be "confusion and every evil work."

CO-OPERATION FROM THE CHRISTIAN POINT OF VIEW.

Revue Chrétienne, December, 1889.

[From a report to the General Assembly of the Protestant Association for the Practical Study of Social Questions, held at Lyons, Nov. 12th and 13th, 1889.]

WHAT, then, is the duty required of us? To answer this question let us recall the principal demands of workingmen. They are three. Socialists everywhere complain of the excessive inequality of the distribution of wealth; of the injustice of that method of compensation which permits the employers and directors of industry to amass colossal fortunes, while those who contribute to their creation remain in a permanent condition of want; they complain of competition which sets men at war with one another, and which maintains in existence the cruel law of supply and demand. The operative being no longer in direct communication with the consumer is compelled to produce far more than he can dispose of. Beneath all is a selfish individualism, and the evils to which it gives birth; for the workman enforced idleness; for the master unbridled competition; for the consumer inferior products.

Co-operation, by dividing the profits of exchange with the consumer, and those of production between the producer and the consumer, by regulating production and by bringing to all mutual aid and a common interest, solves the problem. If co-operation is the best means of improving the condition of the great majority without impairing the direct interests of any; if it be Christian duty to go to the help of those who have been disinherited by society and assist them to recover social position, then Christians ought to enter resolutely the co-operative movement—not for the purposes of a religious propaganda, but simply to put into practice Christian ideas.

St. Paul in his epistles, describes those associations or churches of the first century, all whose members were in fraternal union: "When one of the members suffereth all the members suffer with it, or one member is honored all the members rejoice with it. Now ye are the body of Christ and severally members thereof." What contrast with contemporaneous society, where men are at war with one another, and where competition, which is synonymous with "the struggle for existence," results in the victory of the strongest!

In the word competition, we have the last phase of the horrible battle of selfish instincts. In turning from it to the New Testament we breathe another atmosphere. When we read the Sermon on the Mount we find a world wholly different from

that in which we live! Competition is opposed to Christian principles since Christianity is love and sacrifice. Ought we to live in two different worlds, the world of daily conflict and the world of Christ? Ought our religion to rest content in this condition of things, and shall we do nothing to remedy it? It cannot be doubted that competition maintains selfishness, arouses envy, strengthens the powerful, crushes the feeble, and that it renders men insensible to the obligations of justice, equality and fraternity. Co-operation in taking the place of "the struggle for existence" draws men into such association as St. Paul describes, all whose members regard themselves as parts of the same body. Co-operation has for its basis the general good, and Christian principle taking possession of each of its members can transform the present condition of society. Human benevolence may maintain that ideal of justice which is the basis of co-operation, but that benevolence can find its source only in the spirit of Christ. Without that, co-operation has not the remotest chance of success. One cannot create a new world without giving to man a new heart. Before reforming the world he must reform himself. Co-operation is an excellent field in which to prepare for this transformation.

HOMES OF THE POOR, *Fortnightly Review* for January, gives a vivid practical exhibition of the causes that have led to the general discussion, and that give it its intense interest.

THE LAND AND ITS OWNERS, by Rev. Dr. Jessop, in the *Nineteenth Century* for February, describes such actual nationalization of the land as in the Norman Conquest has been repeatedly effected in the past through the sovereign as representative.

INDUSTRIAL.

THE PROTECTION OF WORKINGMEN AGAINST ACCIDENTS AND INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

Deutsche Rundschau, December, 1889.

At the opening of the Reichstag in November, 1881, the Emperor William used this language: "We have already in February of this year expressed the conviction that the removal of social evils must be sought, not mainly by repressing the excesses of the Social-Democrats, but in an equal degree by promoting the well-being of the workingmen, and we regard it our duty as Emperor to lay this problem anew upon the heart of the Reichstag."

The *Imperial Intelligencer* has given us in detail the legislation, by which in the succeeding years, has been secured to the workingman, protection against accident and sickness, and provision also against the helplessness of old age, affecting the lives of more than ten millions of the subjects of the empire. The extent of the good to be accomplished by this legislation it is impossible yet to forecast. It reaches certainly far beyond anything heretofore considered possible through the action of the State, and has strengthened the conviction that the social problem of our times must find its solution mainly by a change in social conditions to be effected only by positive reforms. What, then, are the peculiar exposures which beset the life and health of the workingman; how can he be protected against them; and how are legislation, the initiative of the employer and the progress both of hygiene and of technical science related to each other in effecting that protection?

The recent Exposition of protective appliances and the Hygienic Exhibition of 1883 have shown how much has already

been accomplished by the co-operation of these factors, and has opened the way to further progress. By far the greater part of the evils under consideration and of the dangers to life and health to be guarded against have resulted from causes which are peculiar to our modern civilization. Antiquity had few such problems to consider, and was without any such consciousness of the value of life in itself, as would have led to their consideration. They have arisen mainly from the introduction of machinery in its thousand forms, and especially from the use of steam and from the introduction during the same period into the processes of manufacture, of myriads of new substances, or of new combinations of substances discovered by modern chemistry, which are dangerous to health and even to human existence. From the diseases, often of a fatal character, which have thus been developed in a very wide range of employments, the field of accident must, however, be clearly distinguished. The former are often obscure, and to be traced in their full significance only after long and careful observation, while the latter force themselves upon attention, and are easily tabulated into statistics.

Legislation has been able to provide preventive regulations, and for the adjustment of losses consequent upon accident far more readily than it could make like provision for losses resulting from sickness, even though its origin could be equally traced to the occupation in which the workman had been engaged. By assessing a part of the compensation, however, upon employers their co-operation has been secured by the strongest of human motives, and nowhere has a more happy union been effected between legal pressure and individual self-respect. The greatest difficulty has arisen from the obstinacy or indifference of the operatives, despising danger with which they have become familiar and unwilling to make any sacrifice of momentary ease and convenience in order to escape it.

All efforts for the protection of workingmen, whether against disease or accident, must be undertaken in closest reference to their social condition. The long-prevalent disposition to regard consumption, the most destructive of industrial diseases, as mainly a symptom of social misery was not wholly mistaken. The fatal activity of the microbe depends upon secondary conditions. Wretched homes, insufficient nourishment, excessive physical exertion, constitutions weakened by long generations of abuse and of alcoholic indulgence, have had a larger part than lead-poisoning or phthisis of themselves, to decimate the ranks of workingmen. A healthy organism can survive industrial conditions to which the weakened product of a bad heredity, at once succumbs. The lethargic victim of social misery cannot see impending dangers from which the man of both physical and mental health can easily make his escape. Only on the basis of social reform, can industrial hygiene or protective insurance develop the great benefits they are yet destined to bring to the working-classes.

THE GREAT RUSSIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

By J. VACLIC.

Russische Revue.

THE single fact that, fifty years ago, the tea was brought by caravans from China to Nishnee-Nowgorod, and thence distributed throughout Europe, while now it is brought by vessel from China to London, and thence to St. Petersburg, must be very perplexing to every Russian, and a mere glance at the map must convince him that he has lost or neglected a grand opportunity. There are the three greatest agglomerations of people on the

globe : Europe with 350,000,000, China and Japan with 470,000,000, and India with 240,000,000, all ready and eager for commercial exchange. Evidently the natural agent of that exchange is Russia. Both with respect to territory and population she forms a dominant member of the European family, and while, with one hand, she reaches around China and Japan, she has stretched the other so near to the old historical approaches of India, that no power on earth could prevent her from taking them the moment she really wanted them. Nevertheless, this whole commerce is in the hands of England, a small country and a little people on the farthest-off outskirts of Europe.

Another circumstance leads, from another point, the attention in the same direction. The Uralo-Siberian Exposition at Yekaterinenburg, in 1887, taught all Europe that, in Siberia, there are large expanses of land which, with respect both to soil and climate, offer opportunities of colonization by no means surpassed by those of North America. In Russia itself it has, of course, been known for a long time that the "horrors of Siberia" are to a large extent an artificial fabric, the work of the political pamphleteer and the novel-writer, and there the question was mooted long ago : Is it not a fit problem—nay, a pressing duty of the Government to do something for the development of those natural resources of national wealth ? The answer could not be doubtful ; only how was the thing to be done ?

Siberia is traversed by a great number of magnificent rivers, but, with few and mostly insignificant exceptions, they all run from south to north, and end in the eternal ice of the Arctic Ocean. By all the attempts made from the days of Oleus Magnus to those of Nordenskyold and Sibirjakow to find a northeastern passage to Japan and China, it has been demonstrated with irrefragable evidence that, whatsoever may be gained by heroic exertions in those dismal regions for scientific purposes, nothing of immediate practical avail can ever be expected. To open up Siberia by way of the Arctic Ocean is an impossibility. There was another manner, however, of utilizing the Siberian rivers for the purpose—namely, to connect them with each other by canals, and then connect the water-way thus established by a canal through the low, northern spurs of the Ural Mountains with the splendid water-ways of the European Russia. This was tried. A canal was constructed between the Ob and the Yenisei. But then the scheme was abandoned, for the frost would close the canals during six or eight months every year, and consequently the way would soon be as insufficient for the traffic as the present turnpike. The only thing which really answers the purpose is a railroad reducing the distance between St. Petersburg and Wladiwostok, between the Baltic Sea and the Pacific Ocean, from two to three months, to twelve to thirteen days.

At present the Russian railways into Asia terminate at Tjumen, Slatust, Orenburg, Baku, and Samarkand. The two last points are destined to form the connection between the Russian and the Persian railway systems. Any of the three first may be chosen as starting point for the Russo-Pacific line. Three plans have been proposed for this line. The first one : Slatust—Lake Baikal—Wladiwostok, is a combination of water-way and railway, but is objected to for the very same reasons for which the idea of a continuous water-way was abandoned. Of the two others, the direct northern line starts from Orenburg and runs over Slatust, around Lake Baikal, through Srjetensk and Busse, to Wladiwostok, while the direct southern, also starting from Orenburg, reaches Wladiwostok through Orsk, Semipa-

latinsk, Kjächta, Chabarawka, and Busse. The latter is preferable partly on account of the surface on which it shall be built, two thousand wersts of which are level steppe or river valley well provided with coal, while the direct northern line leads through very difficult swamps and mountains; partly because it touches Semipalatinsk, which evidently is destined to become the centre of civilized life on the steppes.

Two other plans have been submitted, but, as one of them runs through the Chinese province of Mantchury, and the other goes directly to Peking, they both presuppose the co-operation of the Chinese Government, and the only way of obtaining such co-operation is probably to show that it is not needed.

UNFAIR BURDENS ON REAL PRODUCTION, by M. I. Swift, in the *Andover Review*, February, discusses the many forms of "parasitic business" that hamper every man who enters business with honest aims, and shows that the heaviest curse in modern industry is not labor, but uncertainty.

THE WAGES OF LABOR, in the *Edinburgh Review*, January, is an interesting and valuable discussion of Sweating, Overpopulation, Immigration, Competition, in their relation to the Labor Question.

BRITISH CAPITAL AND AMERICAN INDUSTRIES, *North American* for February, by Erastus Wiman, considers the vast purchases of American industries by Englishmen.

POLITICAL.

FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION.

North American, January.

FREE TRADE. BY W. E. GLADSTONE.

AN international controversy in regard to the legislation of America and England upon free trade and protection may seem an unwarrantable, even an impertinent interference in affairs of distinctively national moment. The great interests involved, and the intimate relations between the two countries, however, relieve this possible charge, and the distinct appeal to myself by Mr. N. McKay, of New York (which I could hardly with propriety answer during an election contest), makes it possible for me to speak frankly upon a topic which has the most direct bearing on the wealth, comfort, and well-being of the people on both sides of the water.

"High wages by protection, low wages by free trade," is a very familiar song to me, recalling the complaint of the squires in the Corn Law times. Protected wages in England then were higher than those of the Polish peasants, and were so because they were protected. Cease protection and wages would fall. We broke down every protective wall, flooded the country with the corn and commodities of the world, and wages rose rapidly and steadily to a point higher than had ever been known before. That American wages are higher than ours I admit, that protection may coexist with high wages may be true, but the essential point is, Does protection offer us the way to the maximum of attainable wage?

I would contend that Mr. McKay's facts and inferences are both incorrect. As to the former, he has been misled. As to the latter, the question is not whether wages in America are higher than in England, but whether English wages are higher or lower under protection than they were under free trade?

Mr. Giffen, of the Board of Trade, in tables comparing 1833 with 1883, and covering the principal branches of industry except agricultural labor, shows an almost universal increment of from 50 to 100 per cent, while the best authorities in regard to agricultural labor estimate it at not less than 60 per cent. This is coincident with a reduction of one fifth in the hours of work, and declination in the main articles of popular consumption.

The general argument for leaving trade to the operation of natural laws rests upon certain postulates which I suppose to be incapable of dispute.

International commerce is based upon the unequal distribution among men and regions of aptitudes for the production of articles used everywhere.

The relative cost of production and transmission, as compared with domestic production, supplies a natural rule of distribution.

The free-trade principle is that this natural law should not be interfered with by Government, except under imperative fiscal necessity. The protective principle, by which a dearer production at home is preferred to a cheaper production abroad, is artificial, and involves a genuine waste to capital and labor, both in actual loss of value and deterioration in quality consequent on lack of competition.

If protection could be equally distributed all around, it would be fair as between class and class. This, however, is impossible so long as export of any product is an element in a nation's wealth. The cotton exporter must depend for his gains upon the price he gets in a free-trade market, and is no whit affected by the duty on the materials for the machinery which he uses, and which benefit the iron worker.

Two practical truths result: 1. This practical taxation of the former for the benefit of the latter, without any corresponding compensation, is robbery, even though authorized by the State. 2. Protection means dear production.

The genuine Protectionist, I understand to claim just the contrary, that a greater aggregate profit results from keeping labor and capital at home than from letting them seek employment wherever in the world they can find it most economically. If so, why not extend the principle to inter-State protection? But aside from this, I claim that the whole doctrine that capital should be tempted into an area of dear production for the sake of keeping it at home, is a delusion; for all expenditure in production, beyond the measure of necessity, is simple waste, and, as a matter of fact, capital is just as much invested in unprotected as in protected industries.

Nor, on the other hand, are the profits greater in the one than in the other, on account of forced rates of wages, and the actual investment in distribution is immensely increased. If the price of iron is increased 50 per cent by protection, the capital invested in its distribution is increased in the same proportion, and this carried on through all the grades involves an enormous waste.

Is the true relation of protection and high wages one of cause and effect? It may be so in special cases and for a limited time, but a country cannot possibly raise its aggregate wage fund by protection, but must inevitably reduce it. The actual condition seems to me to involve a dilemma. The agriculturists of America are virtually free-trade toilers, as their gains are measured by the price of wheat, etc., in free-trade markets. The artisans are protected. Do the former gain anything from the favor given to the latter, or are they any the worse off for their free trade? Is it not a fact that the protected and unprotected are on a par; that the free-trade wages are as good as the

protected wages? If so, then the idea that protection raises the rate of wages on any large scale or in any open field, is an illusion.

Why, then, does protection only injure and not ruin the United States? The case is like that of a vast personal fortune which allows extravagance and still leaves a large excess of receipts. 1. America produces enormous quantities of commodities which claim a market all over the world. 2. She invites and obtains, without tax of any kind, a great element in production, capital. 3. While protecting wages she is a free-trader in wage-earners. 4. Her natural resources are so vast that her improvidence merely prevents the results from being vaster still. This is evident from: (1) her vast territory; (2) the variety and bountifulness of her natural products; (3) her international position giving her such markets for her produce.

Two points here deserve mention: 1. Trade benefits are mutual, and England's free trade has benefited not only herself, but all the world, the United States included. 2. The circumstances of the growth of the United States have cultivated in a most marked degree the inventive faculty. She cheapens everything in which labor is concerned with no mercy; displacing it right and left in favor of the capitalist. Why, then, not tax the reaping machine for the benefit of the laborer?

The moral element in the question is intertwined with, rather than allied to, the economical. I hold that protection is both morally and economically bad. This, of course, applies to the tendencies of the system rather than to its personal advocates, yet the general effect of the argument must be to make men deviate from the law of equal rights and harden into selfishness. The question is not what manner of producer, but what manner of man the future American will be. With multiplied power, responsibilities, opportunities, will there be new virtue, and he become a leader and teacher to us of the old world—a blessing and not a curse?

PROTECTION. BY J. G. BLAINE.

In urging the adoption of free trade Mr. Gladstone makes no distinction between countries. Of geographical position, of climate, of degree of advancement, of topography, of pursuits, whether agricultural, manufacturing, or commercial; of wealth or poverty, of population, whether crowded or sparse; of area, whether limited or extended, he takes no account.

Free trade is advantageous for England, therefore the English economist declares it to be advantageous for the United States, for Brazil, for Australia.

The American Protectionist is broader in his views than the English Free Trader. No intelligent Protectionist in the United States pretends that every country would alike realize advantage from adoption of the protective system. Great Britain's life depends on its connection with other countries. Within its area the exchange of natural products is necessarily limited. On the other hand, a single State of our Union is nearly three times as large as Great Britain. Several other States are each quite equal to it in area, while the whole Union is well-nigh forty times as large. Its natural products are more varied, more numerous, and of more valuable character than those of all Europe. Mr. Gladstone himself says we constitute "not so much a country in ourselves, but a world;" that "we carry on the business of domestic exchanges on a scale such as mankind has never seen."

Our foreign commerce, very large in itself, is only as one to

twenty-five compared to our internal trade, yet Mr. Gladstone thinks that a policy essential to an island in the Northern Ocean should be adopted as the policy of a country which, even to his own vision, is "a world within itself."

In many respects it was far different with Great Britain a hundred years ago. Her policy then was not even protection; it was prohibition—absolute and remorseless.

Finally, with a vast capital accumulated, with a low rate of interest established, and with a manufacturing power unequalled, the British merchants were ready to underbid all rivals in seeking the trade of the world.

But England was dealing with an intelligence equal to her own. Our people had, by repeated experience, learned that the periods of depression in home manufactures were those in which England most prospered in her commercial relations with the United States, and that these periods of depression had, with a single exception, easily explained, followed the enactment by Congress of a free-trade tariff (a tariff with no intention to protect our manufactures), as certainly as effect follows cause. That exception was the free-trade tariff of 1846. But never did any other tariff meet with so many and so great aids.

Our war with Mexico requiring a disbursement of \$100,000,000; the Irish famine calling for an immense export of bread-stuffs at high prices; gold from California flushing the channels of business; the Crimean War—all caused an extraordinary stimulus to all forms of trade in the United States.

For ten years these adventitious aids—1846 to 1856—came in regular succession, securing the prosperity of the country.

These aids ceasing, will the free-trade tariff now develop and sustain the business of the country? The answer was made next year by a widespread and disastrous financial panic. But twice before had the American people passed through a similar experience. On the eve of the War of 1812 Congress guarded the national strength by enacting a highly protective tariff. Under "war duties" the country prospered despite the exhausting effect of the struggle with Great Britain. War duties were dropped in 1816. Business was prostrated. "No price for property," said Colonel Benton, "no sales except those of the sheriff; no purchasers except the creditor or some hoarder of money; no demand for labor, no employment. Distress was universal."

Eminent men (of both parties) testified that the seven years preceding the enactment of the protective tariff of 1824 were the most discouraging which the young Republic had encountered, and that the seven years following were beyond precedent the most prosperous and happy.

The years 1834-36 were distinguished for business hazards. Before the fourth year opened the 30 per cent reduction on the scale of duties began to influence trade unfavorably. The devastating panic of 1837 ensued. No relief came until the protective tariff of 1842 was enacted. Prosperity was at once restored.

During fifty years, free-trade tariffs were thrice followed by distress among all classes, and thrice were the burdens removed by a protective tariff.

Questions of trade can no more be regulated by an exact science than crops can be produced with accurate forecast. But Mr. Gladstone, with confidence in results as unshaken as though he were dealing with the science of numbers, proceeds to demonstrate the advantage of free trade. The inference is that nothing is to be gained by awaiting the experiment. Mr. Gladstone may argue for Great Britain, but for the United

States we must insist on being guided by facts and not by theories.

True, the panic of 1873 followed a period of protection, and its existence would blunt the force of my argument if there were not an imperatively truthful way of accounting for it, as a distinct result from entirely distinct causes. The total estimated loss, by the Civil War reckoning the money expended, property destroyed, and production arrested, was nine thousand millions of dollars. A half million men had been killed, and a million more had been disabled. Pensions called for enormous sums, the funded public debt reached near \$3,000,000,000, and enormous export of gold was required to meet interest due abroad. Paper money at home, gold payments required, speculation that always accompanies war, the rebuilding of Chicago and Boston, etc., caused a situation without a parallel. And, strongest of all points, the financial distress was relieved and prosperity restored under protection, whereas the ruinous effects of panic under free trade have never been removed except by a resort to protection.

Viewing the country from 1861 to 1889—the longest undisturbed period in which either protection or free trade has been tried in this country—I ask Mr. Gladstone if a parallel can be found to the material advancement of the United States? In 1860 the United Kingdom, with nearly the same population (29,000,000) as the United States (31,000,000), had more than double the wealth; the United States having fourteen thousand millions of dollars and Great Britain twenty-nine thousand millions of dollars, with fourfold greater machinery for manufacturing. At the end of twenty years (1880) the United States had added nearly thirty thousand millions to her wealth while the United Kingdom added nearly fifteen thousand millions. During this period the United States, through war, lost \$9,000,000,000, while the United Kingdom enjoyed peace and exceptional prosperity.

After giving numerous illustrations as to how a protective tariff cheapens all manner of products, Mr. Blaine proceeds: These illustrations might be indefinitely multiplied. Indeed, in the whole round of manufactures, it will be found that protection has brought down the price from the rate charged by the importers before protection had built up the competing manufacture in America. For many articles we pay less than in Europe. And I beg Mr. Gladstone's attention to the fact that the American people have much more wherewith to pay than they ever had or could have under free trade.

(Space does not permit the addition even of a digest of Mr. Blaine's arguments and illustrations going to show, as he claims, how advantage accrues from the accumulation of capital at home; how protection here secures higher wages to the workman both in America and Great Britain; how it necessitates, as he claims, the rise of wages in non-protected industries; how it is not true that the largest fortunes have been accumulated by the proprietors in protected industries, and how he uncovers the inconsistency of the charge against protection that "it is morally bad," by showing that England extends protection in the most efficient way to her vast shipping interests by granting subsidies in enormous sums.)

HON. ROGER Q. MILLS continues the discussion in the *North American*, for February, from the Free Trade standpoint, discussing the subject upon philosophical, financial, historical, and moral grounds. Labor is the producing cause of all wealth, and wealth will be largest when labor produces the largest amount of products in a given time.

HOME RULE IN INDIA AND IRELAND.

BY A MAGISTRATE OF FIFTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN BOTH LANDS.

Contemporary Review, January.

LORD MAYO once said that the problems he had to solve as Secretary at Dublin and Governor-General at Calcutta were much alike. In this article it is proposed to speak rather of the contrasts as bearing on the similar movement for Home Rule. We premise that the movement in Ireland is popular, and supported by the wage-earners. In India it is the reverse, and is supported by a few moneyed men. In Ireland it affects a constantly decreasing proportion of the population of the United Kingdom; in India a constituency wonderfully increasing in strength, wealth, and numbers.

Looking now at the elements in the question prominent in both alike, we notice:

1. Famine—which has been very severe in each, but with very different results. In Ireland it multiplied evictions and evictions begat outrages, resulting in conspiracy, murder, and execution. In India nothing of the kind.

2. Evictions, while numerous in both, and decreasing in a far greater ratio in Ireland than in India, have been based on very different principles and accompanied with very different experiences. From 1793 the Indian legislator has been striving to destroy or curtail the landlord's oppressive power. It is only since 1881 that the Irish tenant has received any real protection. In Ireland eviction means often an amount of personal privation unknown in India.

3. Land settlement, in both countries in the hands of a special department, is conducted in India by a full staff with a view to rapidity, and on a system that covers often fifty small farms in a single day; in Ireland by a few men, without clerical help, creeping slowly over the country.

4. The Protestant minority in Ireland corresponds very closely to the Moslem minority in India in proportionate numbers and length of rule. The Moslem, with occasional outbreaks of bigotry, was, in the main, tolerant of the Hindu faith. The Protestant persecution of Catholics was relentless. The Moslem is now on a level with the Hindu. The Protestant still retains the enormous ascendancy in public office.

In India, individual outbreaks led to the establishment of schools rather than to Coercion Acts, and, as a result, the minority has largely forgotten its old ascendancy, and would probably have quite forgotten it but for the unfortunate occasional coincidence of rival religious festivals.

5. Criminal actions have, in both countries, been entrusted largely to paid magistrates. In India these are chosen by open competition from all classes and of every color, race, and faith; are well paid and entitled to good pensions. In Ireland they are selected largely by political favor from police and army officers and briefless barristers; are poorly paid, and are removable at pleasure. The Indian magistrate, after being chosen, is elaborately trained for his work in law and language, and is compelled, even to the end of his service, to keep the reasons for his decisions in minutely written records for superior examination.

Some of the Irish magistrates are men of high ability and position, but the majority are comparatively uneducated men, and unfortunately some of the most important trials have been before such. The scope of the courts varies, too. In India not only are the main objects and machinery of the Plan of Campaign lawful, but the course followed by its supporters is compulsory on magistrates.

6. The Police of Ireland is above the reach of law, that of India entirely subordinate to the magistrate, and an alleged outrage committed by them is immediately investigated by men independent both of Police and Government.

7. The general working of criminal law under these different systems is to strengthen the trial by a jury of peers in India, to weaken it in Ireland. In the trial of a Hindu Prince for attack on an English officer three associate princes were on the jury. Irish Catholic jurors have been ordered to stand aside, and a Catholic tried for his life by twelve Protestants.

8. Personal inspection by Governors is insisted upon in India as an essential means of remedying the evils and injustice that the best efforts cannot entirely avoid. This is almost unknown in Ireland.

9. In conclusion. In India large Congresses assemble, but the formulated demands are pressed with temper and moderation, because the Government has, so far, responded with successive reforms, and its tone has been cautious and conciliatory. Discontent is not angry; there is rather hopeful, eager aspiration. Men recognize that the motto of English rule in India—may it be so in Ireland—is: "Be just and fear not."

THE ROAD TO AUSTRALIAN CONFEDERATION, by Sir Gavan Duffy, in the *Contemporary Review* for February, in which the former Prime-Minister of Victoria claims that the true interests of these colonies, no less than those of England herself, demand imperatively a closer union between them. The earlier such a union is formed the more powerfully it will contribute to a development of the colonies, to the consolidation of their ties of interest and of affection to the mother country, and will anticipate less desirable possibilities in the future.

BRITISH IMPERIAL FEDERATION, in *Our Day* for February; report of addresses at a meeting in London in November, 1889, by Lord Rosebery and others.

THE JAPANESE CONSTITUTION.

BY K. KANEKO.

The Atlantic Monthly, January, 1890.

THE Japanese Constitution is the result of a careful study of the constitutions of other countries. It enumerates only the fundamental principles of constitutional government, disregarding all minor details.

Chapter I. relates to the Imperial Sovereignty. The royal prerogatives are summarized as concisely as possible, yet conceding all the ancient rights and powers of the Emperor.

Chapter II. deals with the rights and duties of Japanese subjects. Class distinctions are abolished, and all are put on equal footing as to civil rights. Freedom of religious belief is guaranteed.

Chapter III. treats of the Organization of Parliament, divided first, into the House of Peers, and, second, into the House of Representatives. The Constitution proceeds from the Emperor, and not, as in the United States, from the people. The Parliament is convened by the Emperor, to deliberate upon questions of law and the national budget. The Constitution has substituted the power of address for that of impeachment, the address being presented by either House to the Emperor, against a minister who should abuse his trust.

Chapter IV. relates to the ministers of State and privy councillors. The ministers are responsible only to the Emperor, and not, as in almost all other countries, to Parliament. The Privy Council is the supreme deliberative body attached to the

sovereign, whom it advises, whenever it is consulted upon important questions of national policy.

Chapter V. relates to the Judicial Organization, which is much the same as that of the Western nations. First, is the District Court; (2) the Original Court; (3) the Appellate Court; (4) the Court of Cassation. The judges are appointed by the Emperor and for life, and can be dismissed from office only by a sentence passed by the Criminal Court.

Chapter VI. deals with Finance.

The national Budget is first presented to the House of Representatives; but the House of Peers has the same right to examine it and vote upon it as the Lower House. Since the Peers pay as heavy taxes as the Commons, they should not be deprived of the right to vote on these questions. All necessary expenses of the Government are secured from either reduction or rejection by either House.

The last chapter relates to supplementary rules, and has special reference to the amendment of the Constitution, which can be made only by the Emperor.

LA RUSSIE EN FACE DE L'ALLEMAGNE.

BY EDGAR BOULANGIER.

La Nouvelle Revue.

THERE is in St. Petersburg a party which, though it may feel greatly irritated at the attitude of Germany, does not want a war with her, because it thinks such a war unnecessary. Germany is rapidly going downward, partly on account of the inferiority of the race, which does not enable it to hold a position of great prominence for a long time, partly on account of internal troubles which German society is as unable to solve as the German Government is to suppress them. And the case is somewhat similar with the two other partners in the Triple Alliance, Austria being hampered with the impossible problem of nationality, and Italy approaching day by day nearer to the abyss of bankruptcy. Russia, on the contrary, is on the ascendant, and if she only waits half a century, her superiority will be so palpable that it will not need the sword to assert itself.

Bismarck is, of course, fully aware of this fact, but in spite of Von Moltke's vehement denunciations in the *Reichstag*, he smoothed over the Schnobeles affair in 1887, and preferred to wait. On the one side, he is frightened by the mysterious French rifle and the still more mysterious French powder, without smoke and without report, which the laboratories of Berlin, Vienna, and Rome have not been able to equal. On the other side, he hesitates before the almost unconquerable strategical advantage which Russia possesses in the mere vastness of her territory. Even if one German army took St. Petersburg, supported on its left flank by a German fleet in the Baltic, and another took Moscow, supported on its right flank by an Austrian invasion from Galicia, the decisive blow would still have to be dealt. Behind Moscow is Matavileka, probably the greatest military depot in the world, and behind Matavileka are the Ural Mountains. The Russians will always have an opportunity to re-form in the very front of the enemy, and while Russia, as an agricultural country, is able to stand a long war, Germany, as an industrial country, must strike quick or she will be exhausted.

True, while thus time glides on, some unforeseen event may compel France or Russia to declare the war. But, on the other hand, some untoward accident might give Germany a new lease on her prominent position. The present Russian policy of cold reserve and lofty impenetrableness over against Ger-

many depends principally on the personality of the Czar, though it may be in accord with the instincts of the Nationalist Party among the people, and is steadily fomented by the unquenchable hatred of his Danish wife. But what would happen if that man should meet with the same fate as his father by the hands of the Nihilists? Would there not be a chance for the renewal of German ascendancy with his successor? The German police is not altogether unfamiliar with the art of provoking a crime, when that crime should prove expedient. It is to be hoped, however, that the Nihilists themselves will keep cool enough to understand that there is a problem of foreign policy waiting for solution, before which any dissensions about internal affairs must be postponed and for the moment forgotten.

AN AMERICAN HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH CONSTITUTION. For fifty years the study of history has been characterized by: (1) a growing recognition of the fact that the social phenomena of any age are naturally evolved from the social phenomena of the preceding age; (2) a habit of going always to original sources; (3) a respect for all facts, however humble, and a readiness to follow every clew, however seemingly inadequate. Mr. Taylor's book is concerned primarily with the Government and institutions of England; but in his admirable introduction he emphasizes the fact that the constitutional histories of England and the United States constitute a continuous and natural evolution which can only be mastered when viewed as one unbroken story. Especially are to be commended the passages which describe the influence of Christianity in promoting the coalescence of the heptarchic kingdoms into the English nation, the effects of the Norman conquest, etc.—*Atlantic Monthly*, February.

SHOULD WOMEN VOTE? by Lucy Stone, *Home-Maker*, February 7th, 1890. "Governments derive their just rights from the consent of the governed." A vote is the only form of consent we have. It is denied to women because (1) women are represented by men—an error, as shown by the laws on our statute books. (2) Women would be degraded by voting. That depends entirely on the spirit of the act. (3) Bad women would vote. The proportion of bad women is less than of bad men. (4) Women's duties prevent their informing themselves on political subjects. Not more than those of many men. (5) Woman suffrage would be demoralizing to marriage and parental responsibility. On the contrary, a wider knowledge would strengthen pure living. (6) Women voters must be office-holders. They are already and without harm. (7) Women cannot fight. Neither can aged and infirm men, but they give men their equivalent in bringing all the soldiers into the world. (8) The majority do not want to vote. Then they need not. An educated woman is fully the peer of an ignorant foreigner or an uncivilized Indian. The State needs her, and should have her.

THE FUTURE OF RUSSIA IN ASIA, by Professor Arminius Vambéry, in the *Nineteenth Century* for February, anticipates, from the immense railroad extension of Russia, a vast commercial development in Central Asia, but without any corresponding awakening of political life. He thinks the civilization carried there by Russia will not be higher certainly than her own, and greatly inferior to that which England is giving to India. He believes British interests and those of the East generally will be best promoted by England's completing the southern lines of railway through Persia and Asia Minor, while direct connections with the Russian system would lead to endless complications injurious to all the parties concerned.

RELIGIOUS.

REVISION OF THE WESTMINSTER CONFESSION.

By PROFESSOR CHARLES A. BRIGGS.

The Andover Review, January, 1890.

THE Westminster Confession was completed December 4th, 1646. The Church advanced through the Christian centuries in religion, in doctrine, and in morals, down to that year. The Reformation was a wonderful revival and advance in Christianity. The second Reformation was a still greater advance.

The theology of the Confession is a system of speculative theology based on the Scriptures. You will not be surprised that the dogmatic divines have unconsciously led the Church away from the Standards when I call attention to the fact, that there are more than eight hundred titles of books and tracts written by the Westminster divines, the authors of the Standards, and, so far as one can tell from the copious indexes of the systems of theology taught in our theological seminaries, the authors have not used a single one of them.

Our Presbyterian fathers passed through a political revolution, and they did not hesitate to make an ecclesiastical revolution. The Confession was revised in three chapters, and the American doctrine of Church and State was substituted for the Westminster doctrine. Such a revision of the Westminster Standards was revolutionary. The only reason they did not make a doctrinal revolution was because they were not theologians and doctrines were not in debate.

The current theology is not in accord with the Westminster doctrine of the Scriptures, because it lays stress on extra-confessional doctrines, such as verbal inspiration and inerrancy. It substitutes the authority of tradition and human authors for the authority of the Holy Spirit speaking in the Scriptures to the believers. I agree to every sentence and word of the Westminster doctrine of the Scriptures, but I denounce the current doctrines as contra-confessional and as changing the base of the Reformation.

The principles of Puritanism are set forth in the chapters of the Westminster Confession treating of Adoption, Sanctification, Saving Faith, Repentance unto Life, Good Works, Perseverance of the Saints, Assurance of Grace, Law of God, Liberty of Conscience, Religious Worship, Lawful Oaths and Vows. These were doctrines of vast importance to our Puritan Fathers. But the Church of the nineteenth century has little sympathy with them. This is not only the fault of our dogmatic divines, but it is the common fault of our age. This is clear from the new articles of the English Presbyterian Church. There are but three articles to represent these eleven chapters of the Confession, and these three articles are as weak as water when compared with the choice wine of our Confession.

The Puritan doctrine of the Church and the Sacraments is excellent. The Presbyterian churches in our day have receded from them.

The two chapters on Eschatology are better than anything we could get at the present time. The whole Church is in perplexity here. There is a neglect of the doctrine of the Second Advent of Christ.

It is clear that there are twenty chapters of the Confession that are in advance of the present faith of the Church. The progress will be in rising up to them. So-called conservatives have quietly laid these twenty chapters on the shelf, or have changed their doctrines, and now are groaning at the heterodoxy of those who desire a few changes in three or four chapters. This is the real situation.

The chapter on God and the Holy Trinity is sadly defective. It is a decline from the doctrine of the ancient Church; it is a retreat from the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England. The reason of this fall was that these doctrines were not in dispute at the time.

The Westminster statement of the Being and Attributes of God is also defective. The Presbyterians of this century are demanding that there shall be some better confessional statement than the Westminster Confession gives us of our adoration of the living God and Saviour, our experience of His matchless love for all mankind, and our worship of the Holy Trinity.

The Anthropology of the Confession preceded the rich development of modern philosophy. The whole doctrine of God and man has changed in these evolutions of modern philosophy.

The Christology of the Confession is also defective. The greatest advance in modern theology has been in its doctrine of the Person and Work of Christ. The doctrine of the Person of Christ has been the great contribution of modern German theology. Its results summed up in the splendid work of Dörner are worth all the writings of the Westminster divines combined. We are opening our eyes to see that the Redeemer's work upon the cross was the beginning of a larger work in the realm of the dead, and from His heavenly throne, whence the exalted Saviour is drawing all men to Himself.

In our opinion, it would be best not to touch the Westminster Confession, but to give our strength to the construction of a new creed. The new creed should, (1) set forth the essential and necessary articles of the Confession, and omit all unessential and unnecessary articles; (2) give adequate expression to the doctrines that have risen into prominence since the Westminster Confession was composed. The new creed would thus be of the nature of a declaratory act in the form of a devotional and a congregational creed.

The Confession was made by the Church and for the Church. It has been revised in the past. We believe that the revision movement is born of God. It will be guided by the Holy Spirit. It is a great step toward a better future. It is a preparation for a new reformation of the Church. It is in the direction of Christian harmony, catholicity, and unity. Jesus Christ is at the head of the movement; we shall do well if, with open minds and hearts, we look for His Word and follow faithfully His call.

TENDENCIES OF THE TIMES.

By REV. S. H. KELLOGG, D.D.

The Presbyterian and Reformed Review, January, 1890.

THINGS do not fall out by chance, in the kingdom of Satan, any more than in the kingdom of Christ. It is of consequence, for those especially who lead in the affairs of the Church of Christ, to consider the tendencies of the times with this in view.

1. An immoderate self-sufficiency.—Man has already done so much to better his condition, why should it not be highly probable that, give him time enough, in this world or in Hades, he will be able to work out the whole problem of salvation from the evils which beset him? Whereas we used to hear much in accord with the clear teachings of Christ of an evil nature in man—a cause which is evidently of such a kind as to demand for its removal the intervention of Him who made man—many have come to think that they have discovered the root of the whole trouble not in man's nature, which is really good, but in his "environment." By continued advance in scientific and ethical knowledge, and by increasing skill in application, his

environment shall be so far improved that sin and crime, with all their evils, shall be reduced to vanishing quantities. As man is inflated, he is less and less inclined to receive the testimony of Christ concerning the deity of His person, and that evil state of man which made redemption, without an incarnation of the Son of God, impossible.

2. The accounting for all things by natural law.—The supernatural is the hypothesis of ignorance; perfect knowledge would show us that all was natural.

3. Various types of evolutionary theories.—In these there can be no logical place for the Incarnation. Therefore, in proportion as they are accepted, faith in Jesus as the Son of God will disappear.

4. A certain influential type of higher criticism of the Scriptures.—Here is a trend of thought which must powerfully tend to weaken and destroy the faith of men in the infallible authority of Jesus Christ as the Son of God incarnate. For it is certain that the books which give the life and teachings of our Lord represent Him as habitually referring to the Old Testament Scriptures as a final and infallible authority on all subjects as to which He appeals to them.

5. Many, who cannot give up their faith in Jesus Christ as the only-begotten Son of God, are earnestly seeking some theory, by aid of which they can reconcile what they regard as the established results of radical criticism, with faith in Jesus Christ as the Son of God. The most promising, in the opinion of many, is found in the modern theory of the *kenosis*. Briefly it is this: that Christ, as the pre-existent Son of God, by an act of voluntary self-limitation reduced Himself, so to speak, to the dimensions of humanity; that He not only ceased to be omniscient, omnipotent, and omnipresent, but even to be self-sufficient and independent. Thus, through limitation of knowledge, inseparable from His humiliation, Christ shared error with His uncritical countrymen. But Christ declared that He was Himself such a perfect revelation of the Father unto men, that to have seen Him was to have seen the Father that sent Him. He also repeatedly claimed to have perfect knowledge of the Father.

6. The influence of the Jewish nation upon the popular belief of modern Christendom in the deity of Christ.—It is the position of influence which the Jews have come to assume in education, the press, and in general literature. As Professor Godet says: "The whirlwind which is now carrying the world captive is the inspiration of the Jewish spirit. 'There is not one of us,' says Osman Bey, 'who does not already, whether consciously or unconsciously, do homage to this power.' It is the Jewish mind which is guiding the religious and moral movements of society in our day. Journalism and the lesser literature belong to it almost entirely, especially in Germany. More and more are they the representatives of the Jewish race, who shine in art and take precedence in science.

It is evident enough that if, by any combination of circumstances, this nation, so gifted, should be enabled to exercise a powerful influence on the education of the public mind, it could bode no good to Christian faith.

The deepest reason for all denial of Christ's claims is found, not in lack of evidence, but in the spiritual condition of men. Men, proud of their attainments, satisfied with themselves, who hold most exalted opinions of the sufficiency of man to achieve his own salvation and commend himself to God, see no occasion for a Saviour who is God manifest in the flesh. The remedy is to insist the more strenuously upon those aspects of revealed truth which most humble men and magnify God.

GERMAN NEW TESTAMENT CRITICISM.

BY WILLIAM HIGGS.

The New Englander, January.

THE chief argument of Mrs. Ward (author of "Robert Elsmere") against Christianity, as she understands it to be held by the majority of her countrymen, is that it is out of line with the advance of modern historical criticism—especially as it exists in Germany. In support of her position, Mrs. Ward depends upon what she conceives to be the prevailing wave of historical criticism in Germany—a wave having its chief impetus in Ferdinand Baur and in a misconception of the philosophy of Hegel; but for something like a quarter of a century the whole tendency of German historical criticism has been away from, rather than toward, the attitude she assumes. The principal German authorities relied upon by her are Adolph Harnack and (by implication) Richard Rothe.

But the latter, in the preface to his "Ethik," a book which has lately been called by an eminent German authority the greatest contribution to speculative theology since Schleiermacher, says: "The ground of all my thinking, I can truly say, is the simple faith of Christians, independent of dogma or any system of theology, which for eighteen hundred years has overcome the world. It is my last certitude to oppose constantly and determinedly against every other pretended knowledge which asserts itself against this faith. I know no other firm ground on which I could anchor my whole being, and particularly my speculations, except that historical phenomenon, Jesus Christ. He is to me the unimpeachable Holy of Holies of humanity, the highest being known to man, and a sun-rising in history whence has come the light by which we see the world."

Equally unfortunate is her citation of Adolph Harnack, who, in a recent paper entitled "The Present State of Research in Early Church History," writes: "I am far from disparaging the historical importance which belongs to the older Tübingen school. . . . But the *possible* picture it sketches was not the *real*, and the key with which it attempted to solve *all* problems did not suffice for the most simple. It is not my purpose to show how far the views of the Tübingen school with respect to the Apostolic age were just, and how far they are still valid. They have, indeed, been compelled to undergo very large modifications. But, as regards the development of the Church of the second century, it may be safely said that the hypotheses of the Tübingen school have proved themselves everywhere inadequate, nay, erroneous, and are to-day held only by a very few scholars." Certainly any follower of Baur or Strauss is welcome to whatever encouragement these sentences can afford him. Furthermore, Harnack pays a tribute in passing to those later researches of M. Renan, in which the earlier theories broached in his "Life of Jesus" and "St. Paul" are abandoned or invalidated, and acknowledges the obligation under which historical criticism rests, among others, to Rothe, von Engelhardt, Hatch, de Rossi: men whom it would be gross violation of the rights of personality to class as upholding Mrs. Ward's views either of Christianity or of the philosophy of history, or otherwise than as reverent and competent Christian investigators.

As a matter of simple fact, the wave of historical criticism as applied to the New Testament, which originated in Tübingen with Strauss and Baur some fifty years ago, has in Germany long exhausted itself, and is now, according to Hermann Schmidt, without an adherent of any considerable ability. Not only is historical criticism in the hands of Continental in-

vestigators "more chary of making assertions touching early Christianity" in the spirit of Baur and Strauss; it is also more profoundly reverent, and increasingly more clearly and definitely Christian. What erratic theories of political economy, after becoming moribund at home, do for Continental Europe, that, erratic Teutonic theories would sometimes seem to do for the British public in comparative theology. If we may judge from the position assumed by the authoress and the reception accorded to her productions on both sides of the Atlantic, the condition of the English-speaking world with regard to New Testament criticism, is almost as far behind the Germany of to-day as—in ability and candor and grasp of the situation, as well as in reverence—the anonymous author of "Supernatural Religion" is distanced by Keim and Hausath.

THE ETHICS OF HIGH LICENSE.

BY REV. J. C. FERNALD.

Homiletic Review, March.

IN the realm of ethics, the system of High License may be arraigned both on the ground of essential right and of moral results.

I. On the ground of essential right, it is to be urged that the State has no right to do wrong. The State is but the aggregate of individuals. That which is morally wrong for every individual can never be morally right for all.

It may be objected that the State has a right to take life, while the individual has not. But when this claim is examined, it will be found not to be a question of moral right, but of competent jurisdiction. The entire community *has no right to commit murder*. The great State of New York has no right to put to death the humblest immigrant who does not deserve to die. This reasoning will apply to every conceivable case, and fully justifies the original proposition that the State has no right to do moral wrong.

But to degrade and destroy human beings through the saloon is morally wrong. The State cannot sell the right to do that moral wrong, because it does not possess it. No such right exists, or can be created. High License is an attempt by the State to sell a right to do moral wrong, and is hence both void and immoral.

II. On the ground of moral effect, it is to be urged that,

1. Authorizing moral wrong by law makes the wrong more prevalent. Thousands begin to drink in the splendid licensed saloons of New York and Chicago, who would never be drawn into a vile Kansas "joint." The State which legalizes the saloon, is guilty for the destruction of every victim who would not have been destroyed by the outlawed saloon. The conclusion is inevitable that all who sustain the legalization are sharers in the sin. Increasing the license does not diminish the sin.

2. A revenue from vice inevitably tends to produce a tolerant and kindly feeling toward the vice. The revenue becomes a settled thing—an expectation. To lessen or cut it off will throw the burden upon other business or property. All other business and property will resent the attempt to cut off the liquor revenue and throw its burden of taxation upon them. *This is simply to combine all the financial interests of the community in favor of sustaining the liquor traffic, and sustaining it at the maximum of tax-paying power.* It is constantly said that "The American people will not bear free rum." In other words, it is only the license that induces the people to tolerate the traffic. But since the traffic is a moral wrong, anything which induces the community to permit that moral wrong is itself morally wrong.

It may be worth while to add that whatever is morally wrong will be found in the outcome socially, financially, and politically disastrous. "The wages of sin is death."

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC LAY CONGRESS OF 1889.

By F. F. ELLINWOOD, D.D.

The Missionary Review, March.

AMONG the important papers read, was one by Hon. H. T. Brownson, who urged that the Church should adopt all that is good in modern civilization, and not try to return to old conditions; that more should be made of the lay element in all practical work; that politics, if to be purified, must not be separated from religion. Daniel Dougherty's eloquent and adroit speech, while presenting much that was true, was nevertheless *ex parte*. As to Catholic resistance to tyrants, Charles V. and Philip II. are passed in silence, as well as the fact that Pope Paul IV. remonstrated with the Spanish sovereign for his leniency and tardiness in crushing the Protestants, and even withdrew from him the subsidies of the Church. The leaders of the Church are using the immense prestige of their past history to the best possible account. The masses of the people will be made more intelligent and more enthusiastic. They will not be carefully instructed in regard to the Inquisition, or the wrongs of the Albigenses, Lowlanders, and Huguenots. They will know only the brighter side. If, as Father Fidelis claims, "The Catholic Church is capable of infinite adaptability," is, "constantly shaking off and casting from her that which is outworn and worthless," candid Protestants will rejoice in every such change.

Circulating libraries and Catholic reading circles are recommended, but not a word is said about reading the Word of God, in any version. The protest in the platform against the rights of any government "to affect the interest or control the action of the Holy Father by any form of legislation to which his full approbation has not previously been given" is enigmatical, and may admit of an immense latitude of interpretation. It would open the way for all shades of sentiment, from the mild and patriotic utterances of Cardinal Gibbons to the preposterous assumptions of a Hildebrand. Our perplexity is increased by the fact that, since the convention, the Pope, in consistory, gave his interpretation of the issue in question, by declaring that his liberty required nothing short of the recovery of temporal power. We are afraid of the Vatican, and when we suggest possible conflicts between the Government of the United States and the Government of Rome, we are talking of no idle dreams. We cannot forget an encyclical of the Pope, in which he distinctly says (Art. XLII.): "In case of conflict between the ecclesiastical and the civil powers, the ecclesiastical powers ought to prevail." Note, too, the words of Cardinal Manning: "I acknowledge no civil power; I am the subject of no prince! I claim to be the supreme Judge and Dictator of the consciences of men; of the peasant that tills the fields, and of the prince that sits on the throne; of the household that sits in privacy, and the legislator that makes laws for kingdoms."

Why the mighty influence of Romanism in the United States? Romanism is a *strong-stranded, hard-twisted* agency which the politicians cannot afford to ignore, while, from their standpoint, Protestant political unity is a rope of sand.

Other articles of interest on this question are:

ITALY AND THE POPE, by Gail Hamilton, in the *North American* for February, stating very sharply the Italian problem, and indicating its likeness to the Catholic question in America.

SELF-CONTRADICTIONARY CLAIMS OF CATHOLICS, by Rev. I. J. Lansing, in *Our Day* for January, which also gives in full the platform adopted by the lay delegates at the Congress in Baltimore, November 12th, 1889.

KEY NOTES FROM ROME, by Henry Charles Lea, in the *Forum* for February, takes the position that, notwithstanding the disclaimers of prominent American Catholics, the lesson of Catholic history is clear that there is danger of political influence counter to American interests.

THE MORAVIAN MISSION ON THE KUSKOKWIM, by Rev. P. de Schweinitz, in the *Missionary Review* for February, portrays very vividly the courage and consecration of the men and women who are carrying Christianity to a class of people degraded almost beyond conception. The relation of great commercial enterprises like the Alaska Company is also incidentally brought out most clearly, for without their aid this effort to redeem a section of America from barbarism would be almost impossible.

THE AMERICAN BISHOP OF TO-DAY, by Rev. Julius H. Ward, emphasizes the need in the American bishop to be an effective organizer, in order to be a regenerating force in modern society. He claims that "The American bishop of to-day does not differ in his title, in his functions, or in his authority from his episcopal brother of the first five Christian centuries, but his place is in the life of to-day, and unless he takes account of the elements which are around him, and knows how to organize public opinion, found institutions, and repair the leakages of society, he may be an excellent functionary, but he is also practically a cipher in the Christian world." He had better have stayed in his place of natural obscurity.—*North American, February, 1890.*

SCIENTIFIC.

SOME OF THE UNSOLVED PROBLEMS OF SCIENCE.

FOREMOST among unsolved problems must be placed the question of the nature of life. "Life," says Herbert Spencer, "is the definite combination of heterogeneous changes both simultaneous and successive, in correspondence with external coincidences and sequences." This is not clear. "Life," says Aristotle, "is the primary reality of an organism." This is true, but inadequate. What modern science has really established regarding life is that it always proceeds from life. Next among the unsolved problems must be placed the problem of origins. Whence came this globe? Whence came man? What was the origin of mineral, of plant, of animal? The Nebular Hypothesis and the Darwinian Theory are subtle and profound, but even if established they would still leave the problem of origins obscure. In the realm of disease unsolved problems abound. We cannot account for the origin of any of that large class of diseases, which, so far as we can see, invariably take their beginning in a definite particular virus. We can discover and formulate the conditions of their growth and development, but their original source remains a mystery. Yet it is in just this department that the outlook is most hopeful. The genius of a Pasteur or a Koch, however rare, is not without its parallel, and the achievements of these observers should make the work of future investigators surer and less arduous. The true scientific attitude is one of legitimate satisfaction at past successes with the frank recognition that this is no time for calling a halt and sounding paeans of victory.—*London Lancet.*

AN ARCHEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY IN IDAHO.

By G. F. WRIGHT.

Scribner's, February.

THE public is hardly aware of the rapid accumulation of facts bearing upon the prehistoric condition of America, and revealing an antiquity of the human race on this Continent equal to, if not exceeding that assigned by tangible evidence to man in the Old World. Authorities estimate the age of certain rude implements found in various parts of the United States at from seven to one hundred thousand years.

The recent discovery at Nampa, Ada County, Idaho, of the miniature, but finely wrought image will revive interest in the Calaveras skull and in the whole class of implements reported by Professor Whitney as found in the auriferous gravels of California.

When boring an artesian well through twelve strata this image came up from the vegetable soil, being the eleventh stratum and next the sandstone below.

It appears that the image was modelled from stiff clay, and if baked at all in the fire, had been subjected to a low degree of heat only. The image, covered with the coating of the oxide of iron, is, in the view of Professor Putnam and others, conclusive evidence that it is of considerable antiquity.

The bearing of this discovery is of the very highest importance. If we are compelled to ascribe such antiquity to the image, it will go far to relieve the Calaveras skull of the obloquy which has rested upon it on account of its advanced stage of development; for certainly the brain that could have modelled so perfect a form as this must have been far removed from that of the ape-like progenitor supposed by Darwin to be the common ancestor of us all.

PROBLEMS OF AMERICAN ARCHEOLOGY, by Major J. W. Powell, in the *Forum* for February, brings out very forcibly the fact that, while the last two decades have solved some of these problems, they have raised many more, and indicates that the most important relate to the first appearance of mankind in the several regions of the Continent, and to the origin of their mythologies, languages, and institutions, which appear to have had different and independent centres.

IS OUR CLIMATE CHANGING? (*Chambers's Journal*, January 1st, 1890). Meteorological observations which have been taken at six hundred meteorological and hydrographic stations, by many thousands of observers, present us with a picture of the fluctuations of the climate on the whole earth. In the present century much rain fell during the twenty years, 1840-60; the succeeding decade, 1860-70, was dry; and the next, 1870-80, was wet. The fluctuations became more accentuated the farther they penetrated into the Continent.

CANADIAN ASBESTUS: ITS OCCURRENCE AND USES, by J. T. Donald, in *Popular Science Monthly* for February. The Italian asbestos was first in the field, but this soon found a market, though not mined at all until 1878, and now is shipped to Italy. Occurring in serpentine, it is mined by cutting down the hills of the mineral much as a farmer cuts down a stack of hay, or by open quarrying on the level. When graded it is shipped, three fourths of the whole output (in 1888, 4404 tons) going to the United States, the remainder to Europe, and the indications are that the supply is inexhaustible. Its ability to resist high temperature makes it especially useful in connection with engines and boilers, as non-conducting coverings for pipes, etc. Its use for cloth has increased, and it is invaluable for gloves for furnacemen, for salvage blankets, and mail bags.

LITERATURE AND ART.

L'ART INDUSTRIEL DANS L'INDE.

By E. SENART.

Gazette des Beaux Arts.

AT the Colonial Exposition, Kensington, 1886, India exhibited a great variety of products of industrial art: gold brocades from Benares and Ahmedabad, embroideries in gold and silk on cashmeres from Delhi, wood-carvings from the western provinces, jewelry from Kach, Cashmere, and Delhi, enamels from Jedpore, arms from the Pandjab, etc., all of which not only aroused the curiosity of the public by the peculiar, delicate fancy they evinced, but attracted serious attention on account of the original technical methods and the highly developed technical skill to which they bore testimony. Evidently, this industry was not from yesterday.

Nevertheless, Baber, the conqueror, said of the Hindoos that they knew not the arts, and it is not likely that so astute an observer as he was should be entirely mistaken, combining, as he did, with the adventurous spirit of his race that mental refinement which generally results from a natural literary taste, developed through actual literary researches. Nor was he entirely mistaken, in spite of his prejudices. Even to-day traces of influence from the western Mohammedan world, from the Turks, the Mongols, the Afghans are plainly visible in Indian industry.

Left to himself, his religious sentiment seems to be the Hindoo's only source of artistic inspiration. Very early he developed a wonderful temple architecture. But it must not be overlooked that the grandeur of those constructions does not consist in the perfect realization of one grand idea; it depends solely on the overwhelming luxuriance of elaborate details, and the repetition of those details over and over again. This adroitness, however, and skill and elegance in details would seem to be very favorable to the progress of the industrial arts, and so it should, no doubt, have been in India but for certain other adverse agencies.

The Hindoo takes life very easy. He needs so little, and nature gives so much. A strong current of consumption is never formed. He does not know what fashion means—that ever-aching stimulus to find something new and do something better. Lost in his reveries, he cares not. Life becomes stationary, and skill a mere routine. If he happens to have a surplus, he hastens to give it the most positive form riches can assume. His spare dollars he winds as a bracelet around the wrist of his wife. Jewelry is, indeed, to the Hindoo less of an ornament and more of a savings-bank than at first glance would seem imaginable. And thus it has come to pass that new impulses in his life, new inspirations in his art, new inventions in his skill must reach him from without.

There can be no question that the sculptures from Cabul now in the museum of Lahore are deeply in debt to Greek teaching. The Hindoo himself never mastered the human form. What he once knew he learned from Greece, but he soon forgot it. The Greek influence, however, was slight and transitory. Under the Mohammedan influence, on the contrary, a new and brilliant civilization sprang up. The new religion brought a new and magnificent architecture; the new habits and new demands of life led to new and splendid industrial arts. Mohammedanism in India was a great regenerator. Then came the English conquest; but as yet the influence of England on industrial art in India is most obvious under the form of de-

struction and unintelligent imitation. The old has been forgotten, and the new has not yet been understood.

Through all these changes, however, a strong tradition of native taste and a large stock of original skill have most certainly been preserved, and no one sees this fact more clearly and appreciates it more keenly than the English themselves. A strong movement is on foot in England to watch, that the process of assimilation between new and old may go on in Indian art industry with as little waste as possible. Witnesses are the museum at Lahore, under the intelligent and generous direction of Mr. Hilpin; the "Ulwar and Its Treasures of Art," edited by Mr. Hendley; the *Journal of Indian Art*, etc.

MUSIC IN SPAIN.

Revista Moderna, Madrid, January.

In a recent article it has been the idea of Count de Morphy, of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in San Fernando, to picture the present condition of music in Spain. With this end in view, he proceeds to a simple and general consideration of the circumstances propitious to the union of art with the science of music. According to Count de Morphy, the folk-songs in Spain can be divided up on a geographical basis into three large groups. The first embraces the northern and northeastern parts of the peninsula, a mountainous region comprising Galician and Asturian melodies. These songs are of great delicacy and finish; a special stamp seems to characterize the inspiration of the mountaineers, and its very rudeness lends to the whole a certain severe majesty. The second or central group offers a distinct type of song; here the movement is accelerated, the ternary rhythm is more frequent, and the entire structure and character is more modern. The third group comprises the Andalusian region and the coast of the Mediterranean, and there is no doubt but that Arabic traditions and influences have left here a lasting mark.

The largest official musical institution in Spain is the Madrid Conservatory, established and endowed by Queen Doña Cristina. Unlike other European countries, there is no musical instruction in the primary schools. Prominent among private organizations is the Quartette Society founded in 1863 by the violinist D. Jesus de Monasterio and by the pianist D. Juan Guelbenzu. The Concert Society exists since 1865, and owes its existence to D. Francisco Asenjo Barbieri. Another great musical centre is the Teatro Real, devoted altogether to the production of so-called opera-concerts, which have been supplanted nearly everywhere else in Europe by the lyric drama.

Of all the branches of music, that in which Spain glories most, and which nowadays is in the worst state of decadence, is the Spanish religious music; ever since the sixteenth century it has failed to assert itself in new productions, and the masterpieces prior to that period are the only ones now recognized.

The musical problem in Spain is a difficult one, and Count de Morphy submits the following scheme toward its solution:

Musical instruction in primary schools. Official and private organization of elementary musical instruction. Remodel the Conservatory and raise its standard. Creation and organization of a lyric stage. Competition and rewards for musical works and literature. Formation of a large Philharmonic Society, with branches in the important cities of Spain. Rewards for those choir-trainers who will reinstate the former ideal of national religious music. Organization of military bands of music on the Austrian plan.

ROBERTO BROWNING E L'ITALIA.

Nuova Antilogia.

ROBERT BROWNING having spent so much of his life in Italy, it is a matter of interest to see how he was looked upon and what was thought of him and of his productions by those with whom he came more or less in daily contact in that country. An excellent opportunity to form some idea in this connection is offered in an essay by Mr. E. Nencioni, entitled "Roberto Browning e l'Italia." Long before the great English poet acquired his world-wide reputation, it was the privilege of Mr. Nencioni to become personally acquainted with him at the residence of our well-known sculptor and writer, William Story. In course of time Mr. Nencioni developed into a fervent admirer of Browning as a man, as a thinker, and as a true poet. His first readings in Browning were to him as a revelation; it was as though he were brought face to face with a man and with a friend. Certain pages convey to him the same effect as a magnetic current, thrilling him through and through. He delights in the heroic qualities of individual will and the luxuriant and deliciously refreshing joy of life which pervade Browning's masterpieces, and constitute the main characteristics of his varied and tremendous genius. On tracing out his line of thought, the essayist reaches certain conclusions, and expresses himself as follows: The more intricate and perplexing is the labyrinth of the thoughts and feelings of a given historical or mythical character in a given dramatic situation—the greater is the final triumph of the poet in his victorious and revealing analysis. On reading Shakespeare, we remark: This is Life. On reading Browning, we exclaim: This is Thought. And, indeed, Browning interests himself and us in the thoughts of his characters and in their modes of thinking, rather than in their sayings and doings. But Browning must not be considered as an abstruse poet, whose sole delight is in pure metaphysics; neither is he a great thinker to the exclusion of being a true poet. In fact, he is so much of a poet that even the most abstract ideas are richly endowed by him with life, color, and physiognomy.

His understanding is intuitive and rapid, his imagination suggestive and strengthening, his sense of humor and his feeling either pathetic or sublime. Each one of his poems, even the shortest of his lyrical compositions, is complete in itself and different from all the rest; and this great quality is shared by, perhaps, only two poets, Goethe and Browning.

In depth of thought, strength of analysis, and calm impartiality, Browning is at his best in the "Ring and the Book." One day, while crossing the Piazza San Lorenzo in Florence, the poet's attention was drawn to a curiosity shop, where from a quantity of rubbish he extricated a curious document, half printed and half manuscript, and bound in parchment. For the sum of one lira the salesman was induced to part with the "History and Documents of the Trial of Count Guido Franceschino," beheaded at Rome in 1698. It is out of this conglomeration of crude facts that Robert Browning was to obtain the divine spark, life-kindling in his great masterpiece, the "Ring and the Book."

Mr. Nencioni glories in the fact that Italy has furnished most, not to say all inspirations to Robert Browning. Her cities and plains, her churches and ruins, her sorrows and hope, have all been sung by him, and he asserts himself that should his heart be unfolded, its innermost recess would disclose the name Italy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICA'S FOURTH CENTENARY.

By FRANCIS A. WALKER.

The Forum, January.

As an object-lesson in American citizenship, as a source of political inspiration, nothing could be finer or grander than a gathering of the American people, from the North and from the East, from the South and from the West, that would take place, under the auspices of the nation, at such a call as this for a World's Fair.

Two things should be held prominently in view. 1. It is a real celebration we want and not a mere peddler's fair. We can be content with nothing less than a grand, dignified celebration of an event of transcendent importance to the whole world, not alone to its industrial, but to its political and social interests as well. 2. That on this occasion the United States should appear, not for themselves alone, but as the head and front of the people of all the Americas.

The notion of the solidarity of America is one that has but recently come into consciousness among the people of the United States. We should aim chiefly at social and moral affiliations, and this aim should be pursued in every way that will tend to bring the peoples concerned to a cordial and unselfish interest in each other's welfare and in the harmony and prosperity of all the Americas.

3. This celebration should be made the occasion for a mighty re-enforcement of the sentiment of national unity. Such a result is of supreme importance to us as a nation, especially in view of the ethnical and social diversity of our people, and of the vast distances over which they are extended.

4. The Philadelphia Exhibition was one of the greatest forces ever introduced into the industrial life of the United States. As a mere matter of money it has repaid its cost an hundredfold within the brief term of thirteen years. Yet it was but the feeble beginning of what is now in our power to inaugurate on the occasion we are contemplating. For a World's Fair to exert its economic influence as a school of industrial art, is but the smaller part of its mission. It is through widening the markets for products, through educating the tastes of consumers, through inspiring industrial ambitions, that the World's Fair does its greatest work.

It is by proposing new ends, by setting up larger and finer objects of desire, that an exhibition of arts chiefly contributes to industrial development.

5. Commercial aspects of the Exhibition will take care of themselves, but education, public institutions, social organization, charitable enterprise, the arts of common life and domestic economy, should be here magnified until they become the dominant features of the Exhibition.

Millions of money should be spent on this part of the Exhibition. The historical, the archaeological sections should be replete with objects that may interest the visitors of a day and may also suffice to occupy the attention of the student through the whole term of the Exhibition. Everything relating to the prehistoric races of America; to the life and habits of the Indian tribes, from the time of Columbus to the present day, should be seen at the highest advantage that can be secured by systematic arrangement, and by every device and artifice of presentation.

The whole nation should invite the world to visit these

shores in 1892 to witness the wonders that have here been wrought.

Eminently in regard to a universal exposition is it true, that niggardliness of expenditure is poor economy. The demonstration should be so grand, so comprehensive, so brilliant, so imposing that no American who can find means to compass the necessary journey, will be willing to stay away. Nothing succeeds like success.

THE RISE OF AMERICAN CITIES.

By A. B. HART.

Quarterly Journal of Economics, January.

RECENT discussions of the problems of city life have turned chiefly upon the forms of government, not observing that in the phenomenal growth of cities may be found an explanation of some of the peculiarities and complications which they exhibit.

Since 1790 the population of the United States has increased sixteen times; while the cities have increased in number sixty times and the urban population nearly a hundred and sixty times.

The paper is devoted to three inquiries. 1. What causes have determined the sites and distribution of American cities? 2. What has been the growth of their population? 3. What is noticeable about the status and social condition of people in cities?

The situation of American cities depends chiefly on natural causes, but these are different from those which were decisive in ancient times. It is not too much to say that not one city in the United States owes its growth to an impregnable situation. The convenience of commerce, however, is as efficacious a reason for location as at any former time. The site of many American cities is on a river at the head or foot of navigation or near a water-fall. New York and New Orleans are examples of settlements at the mouths of large rivers, but the history of the world has shown that it is much less important for a city to have the length of a great stream behind it than to have a good harbor before it. Of the six largest cities in the country, five are the larger Atlantic ports. The other city of the six, Chicago, illustrates the class whose growth has been due to a network of railways.

The increase of population in American cities presents some striking figures. In 1790 it was one thirtieth of the whole, in 1860 nearly one sixth, in 1880 nearly a fourth. The proportion is by no means alarming. It is more than that of Italy or France and not much under that of densely-populated Belgium and Holland, but rather less than that of Australia and not half that of England. This rapid growth is due largely to unprecedented immigration. The details of nativity exhibit curious facts as to the preferences of different peoples for particular cities or kinds of cities. The foreigners gravitate naturally to the large cities, and it is evident that the great municipalities, which need most efficient government, are precisely those which receive an undue proportion. They are, moreover, most attractive to those immigrants who are least accustomed to self-government and least amenable to mild restraint. But the percentage of foreign born to natives will continually grow less with the advance of population, and the next generation will be of a different class.

Influx from the surrounding country is another reason for rapid growth, and contains an element of vigor and recuperation.

A study of conditions of city planting and city growth leads to the following conclusions :

1. The situation depends chiefly on natural causes ; but once planted the larger places have power to profit by artificial stimuli, such as immigration and railroads. The great cities of the future will grow up out of present cities, large or small. There will be no more surprises, except, perhaps, in the Puget Sound region.

2. The tendency of systematized transportation is to cause the large cities to gain faster than small ones, and the general drift of modern life is to increase the ratio of city to country population.

3. Few cities have built for the future. Crowding and associated evils are likely to be more prevalent.

4. The government of cities is likely to improve with experience and the education of the community. Most foreign elements will eventually be absorbed, but the effect of their former existence will be seen in the type of character in cities different from that found in the country regions. The children of the present foreigners will be the rulers of future cities. What are they to be ?

5. The best service that a reformer can render is to aid in putting right examples and right principles into the minds of children.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

By J. R. SLATTERY.

The Catholic World, January.

For twenty-nine years Cardinal Lavigerie has labored for the redemption of the negro ; he has sent out many bands of missionaries. Some have suffered martyrdom ; others have died of fever and hardships. The survivors report no improvement ; on the contrary, matters are growing worse. Converts have been made, and individual slaves ransomed from their captors ; but the moral influence of the missionary has not availed to prevent a single slave-raid. Where nature has done much for man, where man himself seems capable of progress, and where a numerous and happy population might peacefully dwell, the slave-trader carries desolation. Slave hunts are carried on in these countries as far as the sources of the Niger. The sale of slaves takes place publicly in all Mohammedan provinces on the same large scale as ever. More than this, in the lake region a fresh outburst of fanaticism has taken place, resulting in the massacre of the Christians and the expulsion of every white man. Throughout a wide extent of territory the feeble flame of civilization kindled by the missionaries has been utterly extinguished.

Slavery is the obstacle to the civilization, colonization, and evangelization of Africa.

For the suppression of slavery it has been proposed, first : that the various powers declare that the status of slaves be no longer recognized by international law, and that the slave-traffic be treated as piracy. This would destroy the trade on the coast, but would not prove effectual inland without the co-operation of the Mussulman governors, who keep up the slave-trade in order to maintain domestic slavery.

The next measure proposed is to restrict the sale of fire-arms and ammunition in regions where slave-hunters make their razzias. To their shame, English and German (and, no doubt, American also) traders supply these weapons and cartridges. "The name of the ruler of Central Africa is King Rifle," said a slave-trader.

A third and far more important scheme for abolishing the slave-trade is to destroy Moslem ascendancy. Arab rule is the curse of Central Africa. Bring to the nations of the Dark Continent the blessings of liberty, and thus end the sale and barter of human beings. It is a pacific policy. On the other hand, Cardinal Lavigerie favors armed intervention. He would introduce into Africa a force of armed men, who would form a land blockade against the slave-caravans, and open a line of stations within easy reach of one another. But as Napoleon's soldiers on the retreat from Moscow were beaten by the climate, so the deadly miasmatic African heat will make fall from the hands of the Cardinal's soldiers the arms which their fevered brains could not guide them in aiming.

Two other schemes will help very much, but cannot prove effectual. One is to establish fortified centres, following in this Emin Pasha, who for several years, with only native soldiers, has been a scourge to the Arab traders, passing from post to post, defending or attacking, pursuing or arbitrating—in short, having recourse to every weapon of sword and tongue to root out the slave-traffic.

The second may be termed a commercial scheme. It consists in outbidding the Arab traders in buying ivory and other African products.

The last scheme for the suppression of slavery is colonization. As for the whites, the same objection holds against them as settlers that would prevent them going as soldiers. By great industry the whites might overcome these drawbacks, which now beset their dwelling in Africa. But it would demand a very long time. Meanwhile, the slave-traffic, and Islamism with it, would go on increasing. Hence the question of negro colonization seems the most tangible ; and Father Clarke appeals to the success, although partial only, of Liberia as a sufficient proof why American negroes should colonize Africa.

Colonization seems possible only as a philanthropic measure, or an outgrowth on the part of the negroes themselves. Still there seems a providential sign in this call for American negroes to face toward Africa. We believe that Africa will be Christianized by the American negro.

The best way to convert the negroes of the South or the whites of the North, is to send missionaries to Africa and Asia.

The weakest point in all schemes regarding the blacks is that in the work of their uplifting they themselves are ignored. The true elevation of the blacks must be a growth ; it must come from within, from themselves. What they need to-day more than anything else are natural leaders both in the spiritual and civic orders—not hirelings nor political demagogues, but apostles of grace and apostles of civic virtue. Give the negroes plenty of their own priests, and the "open sesame" to the negro problem of the South will be found.

Then, reversing the march of the King of day, their priests will be the generals of the greatest crusade of Christianity—the evangelization of Africa by her own transatlantic sons.

THE AMERICAN FIELD FOR EMIGRATION (*Chambers's Journal*, January). The area in the United States suitable for farming is usually estimated at 1,500,000 square miles, or 960,000,000 of acres. In 1880 the area in farms was 536,081,835 acres. At the same rate of increase the area in farms must now (1889) be over 700,000,000 acres, leaving unoccupied 260,000,000 acres, a large part of which is in the hands of railway corporations. If there should be no increase of the rate of demand in 1884, the supply will be exhausted in twenty years.

The Press.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Good for Chicago! She has won in a fair and square fight, and she deserves credit for her pluck. If the Senate, to which the bill now goes, also names her as its choice, all good citizens will accept the result and will help to make the Exhibition successful.—*New York Sun*.

THE financial offer of Chicago, its excellent sites, its railroad facilities, its ability to handle and provide comfortably for an immense influx of strangers, its admirable climate, its geographical position, so central to the masses of the people who will attend an American Exposition, and whose presence is necessary to secure its success, have been dwelt on again and again, but never more tersely and strongly than in Thursday's speeches. They settle two points—that the East has had its share of celebrations and should step aside to give the West a chance, and that Chicago is the only city where a truly national and continental celebration can be held.

The friends of New York bade truth a long farewell when they began their eloquence. The elevated roads fall far short of carrying the present population. It was nothing but sublime audacity to say that New York had a site which was in readiness for the architects, when, in fact, the lands have not been condemned, and it may take a year or two of litigation to decide whether the law under which it will have to be acquired is constitutional; and after the ground shall have been acquired it will take months of time and heavy expenditure to level down the rocky hills which cover it. It is not true that the agriculturist and manufacturer will have a larger local assemblage in New York than elsewhere, to be instructed and benefited. And as to the farmer and live-stock man they are not wanted in New York, and there will be no room for them there. As for the manufacturer, he knows that the great market for his wares is at the West, and if he wants to come face to face with his best customers he must bring his exhibit to Chicago.—*Chicago Tribune*.

As in defeat Chicago would have yielded gracefully, so the friends of New York and St. Louis will in large numbers vote for the bill, which has yet to pass the House and Senate and be approved by the Executive, designating Chicago as the city of the exposition. The stage of eager expectation and gratified ebullition has yielded to that of sober contemplation of the task before us. The interval is short and the task mighty; but Chicago will accomplish it if its enthusiasm—a useful quality—is guided by cool intelligence.—*Chicago Times*.

THE question now before Congress and the country is whether a creditable and successful fair can be evolved from the existing condition. So much political partisanship has been shown—such as, if carried out, will inevitably spoil the whole enterprise—that we must confess to our doubts. We have no quarrel with Chicago, who has won the fight, and we shall

support her to the best of our ability in bringing about the exposition, but its first essential must be that it be absolutely non-partisan.—*St. Louis Republic*.

THAT Washington is the proper place for such a celebration scarcely admits of a question, and a ballot by the American people would undoubtedly prove it. But New York by her unwise course, in bitterly attacking Chicago, created a sympathy for her, that was a strong element in carrying the day. However, Chicago has won, and the success of the fair will not be doubtful if all will join together and do all in their power to make it an honor to the country.—*Baltimore American*.

THE struggle lay between Chicago and New York, St. Louis and Washington being out of the race from the beginning. Chicago's transportation facilities give her a great advantage, and her extra "go," contrasting sharply with the apparent lukewarmness of the Gothamites, carried the day. There is still a doubt whether two years are time enough to prepare for such an undertaking, and also whether we are not too near the close of the Paris Exposition to make sure of something that shall be not merely bigger, but really better than that.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat*.

THE "BOSSSES" CARRY THEIR POINT.—The vote in favor of Chicago does not decide that a World's Fair will be held, but that it will not be held in New York. The political "bosses" of the Republican party have so decreed. They did not want the World's Fair held in this city in the year of a Presidential election. According to their notion of things this would inevitably be an advantage to the party that controlled public affairs in the city. If New York had been a Republican city, if this had been a "safe" Republican State, they would have been willing to have had the Fair here, where alone it could be made successful. Now we shall see what will become of it. Let Chicago and her "hustlers" show what they can do. We hold that it will simply be impossible to have a successful international exhibition on Lake Michigan. In short, it will be a Western show and nothing else.—*New York Times*.

TRIUMPH OF CHICAGO.—It was a great day for Chicago. It is evident now that they have conducted their campaign with consummate skill. Possibly we have suffered from overconfidence, but whatever the cause of our discomfiture, we have been handsomely and thoroughly beaten, and we do not propose to cry about it. We offer our most cordial congratulations to the prize-winner and do not even ask her to moderate her transports.

Some vital points are to be determined yet. If it has been objected that two years' preparation would not suffice for New York, that objection has become more forcible by the choice of site. We have never doubted, nor seen how the citizens of other States could doubt, that the national metropolis on the seaboard, the great port of the New World, was the only fit place in which to hold an International Exposition.

Of Chicago's energy, activity, and triumphant progress we are honestly proud, and of all

she is or ought to be. Our fear is that Chicago is debarred, by her geographical position, from achieving any more than a display of our own national arts and industries. If whatever obstacles remain in the way of her honorable ambition shall be overcome, New York will do her full share in making the great enterprise upon which all eyes are fixed a splendid and incomparable triumph.—*New York Tribune*.

ELIMINATING all partisan influence from beginning to end is an absolute condition of success. The Fair itself may have a beneficial influence in moderating the excitement of a Presidential canvass. People will have something else to think about. In some great city of the Union there will probably be held the greatest industrial exposition the world has ever known. In some large sense, the industrial wealth of the world will be represented. But in a larger sense, the industrial resources of the United States will be illustrated. The Fair will divide the attention of the public. It will go far to temper hot partisan zeal. People will have less inclination to attend mass meetings and more to study the industrial progress of the world.—*San Francisco Evening Bulletin*.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESSIONAL RULES.

It is amusing to read in Democratic journals certain criticisms of Speaker Reed, who is denounced as a "tyrant," a "czar," a "dictator," a "revolutionist," and even a "monster." Mr. Reed is none of these things. He is simply a Republican with a head long enough to foresee evil days for his party, and with courage to use novel and desperate expedients, necessary in his belief, to save the policies of his party from destruction.—*New York Herald*.

CHANGES in the procedure, with the view of despatching business and putting down factionous opposition, may be necessary, but all such changes increasing the Speaker's power, in order not to be dangerous, should involve also a change in the manner of filling his office. They demand his complete disassociation from party leadership and from partisanship in every form, and the surrounding of the chair with a thoroughly judicial atmosphere. Consequently they make the appearance in it, clothed with these extraordinary powers, of a man who has made, during the past few weeks, such an exhibition of violence and unscrupulousness as Mr. Reed has made, an absurdity as well as an outrage.—*New York Post*.

THE majority ought to be held to a strict account by the people. The change of rules will be splendidly vindicated in public estimation if the public work is well done. If not, the avowals of the majority will come back to plague them. The majority knew what it was doing when, by elevating Mr. Reed to the Speaker's chair, it put the right man where he belonged.—*New York Tribune*.

At present the Democrats in the House are powerless. Ten days ago they had the right to absent themselves; and if they had done so they could not have been compelled to attend,

because the House had not then adopted any rules under which they could have been proceeded against. Now the House has a full code of rules, and under those rules an absentee can be arrested, brought to the bar of the House, and fined for a refusal to perform his duty. The Republicans will be sure to make that fine large enough to insure the attendance of the absentees when their votes are needed to make up a quorum.—*Richmond Despatch*.

THE Southern Democrats have good cause to be indignant. The partisan policy of the Republican House is intended to injure them; (1) by unseating Democratic Southern Congressmen, and (2) by using the power thus gained to place Congressional elections under the control of the Government, which, being Republican, would appoint Republican returning boards. The Republican Congressmen from the South may be said to be responsible for any indignity that may be put upon the section they were elected to represent, for while some protested privately yet all to a man voted to sustain the rulings.—*Savannah Morning News*.

SUCH revolutionary and high-handed proceedings as the Republican majority in Congress are resorting to will be rebuked by the people, and the administration leaders realize the fact that they are playing their final engagement.—*Atlanta Constitution*.

THE code was prepared for the purpose of expediting the "business" of the majority. The Old Soldiers are knocking at the doors of the Treasury. We are to have money for the rivers and harbors, money for the lighthouses, for navy and coast defences, for "our paupers in blue," money for ship-owners and ship-builders, and "a wise revision of our Tariff on Protection lines." The scheme is a gigantic one. The surplus is to be reduced, not by a reduction of taxation, but by the discovery of any easy method for a criminal waste of the people's money.—*Charleston News and Courier*.

WHEN Mr. Reed and the New York *Tribune* say that what the people want are "results," they simply mean that the lobbyists, subsidists, pension-hunters, and protected monopolists are growing tired of the impediments placed in their path by the Democrats, and want to see some "results" of their contributions to the Republican Campaign Fund.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

UNDER the old rules the Republicans could not get enough of their men together to oust the present incumbent and put in the claimant. The Democrats would sit still and not vote on a yea and nay call; this would deprive the House of a quorum and stop business. The Republicans then adopted the plan of counting present the non-voting members and making a quorum. The result of the stormy opposition to the Speaker's arbitrary procedure was the report of a new code of rules for the House legalizing his action.—*New York Examiner*.

MR. FREDERICK HORN, who ranks high as a Democratic politician in Wisconsin, having

served many times as Speaker of Assembly, gives hearty approval to Speaker Reed's ruling, and concludes his published views with the following words: "Speaker Reed is deserving of praise in making a rule which common sense must approve; whether the custom heretofore to the contrary was a hundred or more years old, it was a poor and bad custom which allowed a minority to prevent legislation by the majority. Our Democratic friends have again committed a great blunder; the people will not be with them."—*Milwaukee Sentinel*.

THE final adoption of the Republican code of rules, which is to govern the House of Representatives, is a decisive triumph for Speaker Reed and his Republican colleagues. They are fair to both sides and admirably calculated to facilitate the prompt and orderly transaction of the public business. The people have had enough and more than enough of obstructive and do-nothing Congresses. They are anxious for a Congress conducted on the sound, practical business principle of doing its work promptly and energetically, instead of devoting its time to studying devices by which its work may be postponed or evaded.—*Boston Journal*.

THE new rules are designed to promote the despatch of business, and there can be no doubt they will command the hearty approval of the country. By them the majority can control the actions of the House and make it impossible to obstruct the proceedings of that body unreasonably. It will be claimed that if the Democrats ever obtain a majority they will use the rules to oppress the Republicans; but that view is not worthy of serious consideration. Whatever party has a majority of the House should control its actions. The new rules will expedite business and will insure much shorter terms of Congress than have been known of late years. Speaker Reed deserves great credit for the skill and determination he displayed in the preparation and adoption of these rules.—*Denver Republican*.

THE essential evils of the new code are the extraordinary powers which are given to the Speaker—powers which the presiding officer is especially unfitted to exercise by reason of his unfortunate temperament—and the suppression of the minority. It is the constitutional and proper right of the minority to compel the passage of measures by a majority of the whole House.—*Vicksburg Daily Herald*.

"FILIBUSTERING," as it is called, dilatory motions by which legislation is obstructed and the will of the majority hampered, but for the practice of which the party in power is not without blame, will evidently not be tolerated. It is clear that a "visible quorum" will be treated as a quorum by Speaker Reed.—*Zion's Herald*.

THE PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

THE conference of the representatives of the three Americas has dropped in a great measure out of sight. The chief reason why more has not been said of its doings must be found in a want of interest in the proceedings themselves, and in a general conviction that little

benefit is likely to result from them. There is a curious and patent absurdity in the spectacle of a Congressional committee holding daily meetings to hear arguments and devise more stringent measures in restraint of trade, while a grave international body in another part of the Capitol is devising means for its extension, and another Congressional committee is formulating plans to offer bounties to people for the alleged purpose of bringing in the goods which the first-named committee is conspiring to keep out. Only one committee, that on Weights and Measures, has reported. That on Railroads has been steadily at work, but its report has been delayed by the death of the father of its chairman. As to the silver question, the United States delegates are divided among themselves. Even the subsidy question, about which general unanimity was expected, has not found the delegates in accord. The plan of establishing a Customs Union, the most important of all the plans connected with the conference, was abandoned without discussion, and it is added rather superfluously, with the assent of the American delegates. "The absurd system of protection" stood in the way of accomplishing anything in this direction.

The Pan-American Congress is likely to pass into history as a great opportunity thrown away. If it shall prepare the way for future negotiations under better auspices it may not have been held entirely in vain; that is the most we are permitted to hope for at present.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

UTAH'S REVOLUTION.—The main agency in this work was the registration law. Under the Utah act the scrutiny permitted is exceedingly severe. The intention of the law is to secure the disfranchisement of all polygamists and that has apparently been done. But the fight at the polls was desperate, though the non-Mormon element won by a considerable majority and now is in political power in Salt Lake City. This means the beginning of the end of Mormon political power. The victory in Salt Lake City foreshadows the elevation to power of the non-Mormon element in the Territory at large. It is now settled that disfranchisement for the crime of polygamy can and will be accomplished; and presages the extinction of the vile doctrine that held a great Government at bay.—*St. Paul and Minneapolis Pioneer Press*.

FOREIGN.

EXTRADITION WITH GREAT BRITAIN.—The *Times* regards it as creditable to neither party that two nations, united by so many and so various ties as England and the United States, should have been contented for half a century with the very inadequate provisions of the Extradition Treaty of 1842. The convention then negotiated by Lord Ashburton restricted the right of extradition to charges of murder, of assault with intent to commit murder, piracy, arson, robbery, forgery, and the utterance of forged paper. Under this treaty the perpetrators of crimes the most heinous and the most dangerous to social order from one nation, were able to secure immunity from prosecution as well as punishment, by simply

stepping into the territory of the other. By the terms of the new convention, manslaughter, counterfeiting, or dealing in counterfeited money, embezzlement, larceny, fraud by any one in a position of trust, perjury, offences against women and children, burglary, piracy by the law of nations, mutiny, and offences against the laws for the suppression of slavery, are now added to the narrow list of extraditable crimes enumerated in the Ashburton Treaty. Mr. Blaine's somewhat elaborate defence of these additions in his letter to the President is regarded as unnecessary, as almost nothing has been conceded to England which had not previously been granted, in some cases several years earlier, to other nations. If it be claimed that the enlargement of the number of extraditable offences is to the advantage of the United States, it is equally certain that the same advantages will inure from its ratification to the people of the United Kingdom. The *Times*, however, pertinently inquires the exact interpretation which shall, in certain cases, be given to the stipulation that any person accused 'shall not be surrendered, if the offence for which his surrender is demanded be one of a political character, or if he prove that the requisition for his surrender has, in fact, been made with a view to try to punish him for an offence of a political character,' and asks if the men who plotted and executed the assassination of President Lincoln or of Lord Frederick Cavendish would be safe under its provisions from the penalties of ordinary murderers.—*London Times*, January 28th, 1890.

THE BEHRING SEA QUESTION.—The agreement between Sir Julian Pauncefote and Mr. Blaine, as reported, will hardly please the British Columbian sealers. The payment by the United States of damages for past seizures and the exclusion of Canadian vessels from the sea for the future is a practical concession of the American claim to consider it a closed sea. Perhaps these are the best terms Sir Julian could gain, but if the report is correct, as also the statement that the Alaska Commercial Company is really run by British capital, then it is in effect a union of England and the United States against Canada. A new and by no means satisfactory phase is thus put upon the negotiations.—*Montreal Daily Star*.

AUSTRALIAN NATIVES ASSOCIATION.—It is hardly to be expected that the conference of delegates from the various branches of this body, which commenced its sitting at Melbourne yesterday, will prove of much practical utility. In view of the forthcoming Federation Conference, this meeting seems premature, and it would have been wiser to wait until after that had succeeded in formulating the scheme for the union of the colonies. As it is, this can have no influence on the delegates to that assembly, and the meetings must be of the general nature of a debating society.—*Morning Herald*, Sydney, Australia.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S ADDRESS FROM THE THRONE.—The address from the throne appears as the electoral campaign is in full progress. The German press has noticed here

the failure of the usual party watchwords. Their place is, however, supplied by those utterances of the Emperor's address, in which the wish and the expectation are expressed that in social-political legislation the next Reichstag will make effective legal provision for the necessary reforms. The field included in these words embraces, however, not only that of the socialist-law and the measures made necessary by the movement among the miners; it must also give assurance to the working-classes that the legislative authorities have their interests and their wishes at heart, and that a satisfactory change in their condition can be reached only by legal regulations which shall be at once conciliatory and just.

This gigantic problem can be solved only by a cordial co-operation of the Government and of the representatives of the people. The necessity, indeed, becomes ever more pressing from one session to another in this whole field of social questions, to grasp with firm hand and to act in accordance with a comprehensive fundamental principle if, we will not say a solution is to be reached, but if the foaming torrent is to be conducted even into a broad and safe channel.—*Allgemeine Zeitung* (Munich), January 27th.

THE FINNISH GOVERNMENT.—It is extremely gratifying for all true Russian patriots to learn that now in this city there is sitting a Commission charged by His Majesty to revise the regulations, existing in Finland, regarding the Post, the Custom House, and the monetary affairs. It is extremely strange that the country conquered by Russia was permitted to act as if it still were independent. No sensible man can give sufficient reason why a Russian province should coin and print its own money different from the Russian money; to issue and enact its own Custom House regulations different from the regulations issued by the Imperial Government, and to make out postal rules again different from the Post rules approved by the Emperor. Finland was permitted to enjoy rather too many liberties denied to other subjects of the Emperor. We must not forget the tendencies of the Finnish Separatists who build monuments in memory of Russian defeats, who declare that in case of war between Russia and England Finland would remain neutral, and who publish in the *Almanac de Gotha* the false statement that Finland is an independent State connected with Russia only in the person of the Emperor, who is the Grand Duke of Finland. In our opinion it is time to put Finland on the same footing with the rest of the Russian provinces.—*The Novoe Vremya* of St. Petersburg.

THE GERMAN-CZECH DIFFICULTIES IN BOHEMIA.—The work of the Union Conference in regard to the Bohemian crisis may now be regarded as completed. Its conclusions were yesterday communicated in Prague to gatherings representing each of the political parties, and with the exception of the Young Czechs adopted by them all. Scruples and opposition even, were not wanting, and the Old Czechs especially were apprehensive of the influence of their action upon their party interests; but weariness from the long struggle and the abso-

lute necessity, to both sides, of a final peace forced scruples and party interests into the background. Even the Young Czechs cannot escape the prevailing influences. Their actual adhesion is postponed, but it is easy to perceive that this is not owing to any fundamental opposition to the terms of the Conference, and that they are by no means sure of the popular effect of their position. If the Young Czechs constitute the Liberal party, which they would be regarded, it is of the highest importance that they should seek close relations with the Germans where, in the promotion of civil rights, of popular education, and of constitutional progress they have more points of sympathy than among those speaking their own language, and into alliance with whom they have been forced more than once by the pressure of circumstances during the continuance of the national struggle. As little can the more advanced elements of national progress among the Germans oppose the resolutions of the Conference. Precisely those demands which they have most emphasized, and which culminate in the national separation of the Germans in Bohemia, are completely satisfied by these resolutions. What yet remains to be accomplished in a final determination in regard to the State language must be considered from an imperial rather than German point of view.

The conclusions of the Union Conference as they now lie definitely before us contain little that is essential, not already in the unofficial accounts. It becomes, however, more and more clear that a peaceful result was attainable only through the adoption of the position which has so long been proposed by the Germans, but so long declined both by the Government and by the Czechs, of the entire separation for administrative purposes of German-speaking Bohemia, and the reduction by means of it to a minimum of all friction between the two races. This constitutes the basis of the conciliatory compromise. Upon this are built the detailed provisions, the division into two sections of the Department of Education, of that of Agriculture, as also of the higher courts, and finally of the separate sessions of the German and Czech delegates in the Landtag. Each nationality by this means acquires at those points where a compulsory joint administration gave rise to the most frequent and the most violent dissensions, its own administrative head, where the procedures from both sections of the population will find their final decision in entire independence and without contact with each other.

It is easy to see from this exhibit how unjust is the expression—national dismemberment—as applied to the work of the Conference. In the united decisions of the Landtag; in a common presidency for all common interests, of all the authorities who are divided into the national sections; in the fact that all matters of common concern are laid before both divisions of the popular assembly, it sufficiently appears that in the entire scope of the measures proposed, the national unity will be fully preserved and even to the entire satisfaction of those who care more for historical traditions than for political advantage.—*Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna.

THE DUKE OF ORLEANS.—What the Government should have done was to escort the Duke to the frontier the very evening he was arrested. Having just freed itself from General Boulanger, it has, in fact, created a new difficulty, prejudicial to the Republic. The question before the ministers now is, shall they act as men of authority, and repair their error at once, or shall they be mere opportunists, living and acting on the spur of the moment and guided by an impulse that may change with the slightest alteration in the Duke's affairs. One would suppose that there could be no doubt as to their course.—*The Figaro, Paris.*

SOCIAL TOPICS.

TEMPERANCE.

THE recent raids by women crusaders upon law-defying saloon-keepers in Missouri, Dakota, and elsewhere, clearly show that the liquor traffic by its lawless impudence has been tempting the public sense of decency and justice too far. Every law—every principle of justice, whether formally expressed in law or not—is a grain of dynamite that must not be trampled upon recklessly. It will explode. Let the rummies beware lest they come to believe their cry that "Prohibition doesn't prohibit," and that "the laws can't be enforced." Still more emphatically, let them beware lest society take those rebellious taunts in earnest. Public sentiment expresses its cool, sober judgment in laws. That is the way we labor to have the liquor traffic suppressed. When provoked to indignation and revolution against lawlessness and tyranny, however, public sentiment does not stand upon formality. Once let a community understand that the law is inadequate to reach the case of a horse-thief, and public sentiment crystallizes into a noosed rope with a horse-thief dangling from the end of it. So with any other class of criminals. The surest way to provoke a revolution is to persuade righteous, patriotic men that lawlessness is on top. The liquor traffic, by its reckless defiance of every just law against it, and its contempt for the public conscience, of which these laws are the calm, dispassionate expression, is "sowing the wind" and will surely "reap the whirlwind." Rumsellers flatter themselves that public sentiment tolerates and therefore "indorses" their business. They are woefully mistaken; an earthquake by and by will awaken them to realization of their mistake. . . . And woe to the liquor traffic if it persists in its rebellion against just laws.—*New York Voice.*

DRUNKENNESS is a prime cause of mob violence. When you license an open bar-room, you license lawlessness in all its forms. A bar-room is usually the birthplace of a mob. If there are any latent elements of combustion in a community, the whiskey devil will apply the match. Senator Colquitt has said that if the bar-rooms were closed there would be no serious race trouble in the South. This may be an overstatement, but it is certainly true that the difficulties and perils of the race problem are increased beyond computation by

the licensed traffic in strong drink. Drunkenness and mobs hold the relation to each other of cause and effect. When you license the one you bargain for the other.—*Christian Advocate, Nashville, Tenn., Organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.*

For two years past some of our trade have been wrapping themselves in a cloak of security and telling us "We have got the Prohibitionists squelched." We have replied, you haven't; you have only defeated them in certain localities, but they never sleep, and their fanatical zeal will inspire them to seek new fields for conquest. . . . Some of our prominent patrons have recently said to us, are you not taking up more space in *The Criterion* than is necessary on the subject of Prohibition? We answer, we think not, for our trade needs all the facts on that point possible to warn them against the untiring energy of the misguided enemies of our trade. The ant has for all time been credited with the most untiring energy of any species of existing life. When their castle palace is disturbed or destroyed, they at once set to work with renewed energy to restore their wasted places, or migrate to a new field, hoping to meet with less obstructions in carrying out their persistent intentions; such is the history and indomitable perseverance of the misguided and impracticable Prohibitionists or Local Optionists for getting tried results all over the country. . . . Be on your guard at all points, and watch your sleepless enemy.—*From Mida's Criterion, of Chicago, leading wholesale liquor trade organ of the West.*

It seems to be impossible for either the Governor or the Republicans of the Legislature to deal with liquor legislation without regard to party advantage. That is precisely what each party seeks whenever the subject is touched, and what it tries to prevent the other from getting. There is no probability that the Legislature would pass an Excise bill which the Republicans believed the Governor would sign, and there is just as little chance that the Governor would approve any measure which a majority of the Legislature will support. The result of the last election was not calculated to convince either party that its course had been wrong in this matter. In fact, the liquor question had no perceptible effect upon that result. While it is well to present this bill and keep up the agitation for improved excise legislation, there is small prospect of accomplishing anything while David B. Hill is Governor of the State.—*New York Times.*

EDUCATION.

FREE EDUCATION.—The schoolmaster is the best policeman. Juvenile crime has diminished in thirty years from 70 per 100,000 to 17.6. The general condition of those classes of society which are affected by the elementary school system is vastly improved. But much remains to be done. In the first place, we are busy endeavoring, as Mr. Mundella says, to put a quart into a pint pot. English children leave school at far too early an age. In 8000 parishes the fourth standard gives total exemption, and many children leave school without

even attaining that, and this cannot be said to be even the barest elementary education. Moreover, the better the teacher the sooner this standard is reached, and children pass out of this earlier and earlier every year, so that this thin varnish of education rapidly wears off in contact with the friction of everyday life, and too many of our children sink back into what may truly be called the barbarism of the streets. Hence we ought to endeavor to emulate the example of Continental countries, and not only keep the children at school longer, but insist upon their subsequent attendance at evening continuation schools. One great difficulty is the want of appreciation on the part of the parents of the value and necessity of education. Until the richer classes feel that the thorough education of the poorer is the greatest possible safeguard against social upheaval, and the poorer classes see that in education lies their best hope of ameliorating their condition, the full benefits of our expenditure will not be realized. Nor indeed will this come about until our methods of teaching are reformed. We need to bear in mind that it is less the learning itself than the desire for it that we ought to encourage. *The Speaker, London.*

INDIAN EDUCATION.—The relative merits in respect to the education of the Indians, of schools situated on reservations and those not situated on reservations, constitute a matter of dispute. The Indians themselves appear to favor reservation schools; others think the individual pupil is raised to a higher level by removal from reservation influences. It is undoubtedly true that on the reservations, local influences retard the improvement of the pupil. On the other hand, the pupils exert a more or less beneficial influence upon the homes to which they return after school hours. We think it wisest, on the whole, to increase the number as well as efficiency of the reservation schools without impairing the work and efficiency of schools like the one at Carlisle, Pa.—*Denver Republican.*

HISTORY IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The textbook in use in Boston some time since was dropped because of its references to indulgences in the Middle Ages. Its substitute wounded the sensibilities of others by its references to Henry VIII. and Catharine of Aragon, and of still others by detailing the persecution of Catholics by Protestants, and now it is proposed to abolish the study of almost all history except perhaps that of Egypt, China, Greece, and Rome previous to 350 A.D. The order was as follows:

That on and after September 1st, 1890, no text-book in modern and mediæval history be authorized for use in the high schools, and that on and after September 1st, 1890, any and all text-books in modern or mediæval history now authorized in high schools be dropped from the list of authorized text-books.

It was voted down; but what a presentiment it brings up of the demon of revision, which has not spared even our hymnals, our New Testaments, our creeds, and whose blighting hand is even now on our facts of history. Is there to be no end of revision?—*New York Evening Post.*

RACE QUESTION IN THE SOUTH.—The supreme crime at the South to-day is the nullification of national and State laws intended to protect the colored vote, while the crime of the North is political indifference to this state of affairs. The party in power fails to fulfil its pledges in respect to the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. It is the fate of hot climes to have always on their hands a race and industrial problem. The cancer of caste ever clings to the Tropic of Cancer. Climate, color, indolence, caste, greed, poverty, illiteracy, barbarism, isolation, and impurity cause this state of affairs. We suggest the following remedies: 1. Education of both white and black—guarded national aid for a limited period. 2. Execution of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. If injustice continues bloody episodes are in the near future. 3. Constitutional and federal election laws honestly administered by both parties. Emigration cannot be extensive. Democratic shotgun supremacy will not be tolerated always. 4. Improvement of industrial agencies. 5. Legal defence co-operation. 6. Federal appointments at home and abroad of men not in sympathy with the Southern oligarchy. 7. Immediate and continual elimination of fraudulent voting.—*Joseph Cook (reported), in The Congressionalist.*

ANTI-SLAVERY COLONIZATION.

The Swedish Anti-Slavery Society is determined to study the question which interests it on the spot. Herr Zachrisson, the President, who is a man about thirty years of age, is preparing to lead an expedition to the Njiji country on the northeastern shore of Lake Tanganyika. No State aid has been given, but one hundred artisans have volunteered to join the expedition without pay and bind themselves to remain with it three years. Each man deposits a sum of £28 to meet the expense of return should ill-health compel it. The expenses of the undertaking are estimated at £20,000. After the extinction of the slave trade these men are expected to become permanent settlers. They do not propose to start till the middle of May. What the fate of this brave band marching into the centre of Africa may be we do not pretend to foretell, but whether success or failure awaits them, they make us feel that the days of chivalry have given place indeed to something better.—*Manchester Guardian, England.*

INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS.

THEY admit of no quick and easy solution. No reform can secure equalization of all conditions; there is no universal panacea. The solution of these problems is to be the work of the next century. If during that time society succeeds in establishing the relations of men with each other on a just and permanent basis, time, suffering, thought, and experience will not have been expended in vain. Society has never had to deal with more difficult and perplexing questions, or with questions less susceptible of easy and rapid treatment. It is a great gain that we have come to recognize their importance as overshadowing all other questions; that we are eager for light; and that this interest is felt in European governments, the Swiss calling for an International

Conference to meet at Bern in May and still more significant, the Emperor of Germany instructing Bismarck to call a similar conference of the foreign Powers to be held at Berlin for the purpose of discussing the same question. Facts show a rapid growth of public opinion in candid, thoughtful, and open-minded recognition of the industrial revolution. It means nothing less than bringing the industrial system of the world into harmony with Christianity and the spirit and methods of modern democracy.—*The Christian Union.*

RELIGIOUS.

CREEDS AND CHURCH MEMBERSHIP.

THE assertion by Dr. Charles Hodge that nothing should keep any man out of the Church on earth which would not keep him out of the Church in heaven, is in the direct line of the liberal action of the Presbyterian Church in confining its application of its Confession to church officers, but not using it as a test of church membership. The same general principle explains the action of the New York Presbytery in behalf of a short and simple creed, not as a substitute for the old Confession, but to summarize and supplement it for church work. With few exceptions personal belief in the doctrine remains and will guide in future action.—*New York Observer.*

REVISION AND DIVISION.—Within our Church there is a decided repugnance to division as an issue to the present discussion. There is buoyant feeling and good reasons for the general optimism. Party lines are not distinctly drawn, and no great leaders have sprung up to marshal their followers in companies against a recognized foe. Moderation and self-restraint have marked the debates as hitherto conducted. Yet it is not to be denied that there is grave and deepening anxiety, especially among the laity. Three schisms have taken place in our American Church during a century and a half; two ending in grateful reunions; the third is still unhealed.—*The Presbyterian.*

THE result is highly gratifying to the friends of revision. The opposition rallied all its forces. Their arguments and warnings were fairly considered and answered, and the full vote of the Presbytery was brought out. The majority of 50 in a total of 136 is decisive, but shows that the relative strength of the parties has not materially changed. It is significant that of the elders an overwhelming majority were in favor of revision. The guiding Spirit has not forsaken us, and we should set aside Christian pessimism, confident that the Church will adhere to her Christianity.—*New York Evangelist.*

METHODISM IN THE MOUNTAINS (SOUTH).—Visit any of our circuits in these mountains (Virginia) and valleys, and you find churches that are a credit to the membership and an honor to the denomination. I recently heard the Presiding Elder of one of the mountain districts say that there was not a single dilapidated church or parsonage in his work.

Many of our citizens dwell in residences equal, if not superior to, the majority of city

homes. To this add the intelligence, the piety, the open-hearted hospitality of our people, and coming here you'll not leave civilization behind.—*Richmond Christian Advocate.*

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN WALES.

It is only a commonplace to say that the religion which will do for England is not the religion that will do for Wales. The moderate spirit of Anglicanism, the middle position of the Anglican Church—possessing neither the sensuous beauty of Catholicism nor the logical clearness of Protestantism—cannot satisfy the Celt. He must be in one extreme or other; his religion must be all passion or all iron law; he must be either a Catholic, like the Breton, or a Calvinist like the Welshman. Naturally, of all the religions of the world, Anglicanism is the last the Welshman would embrace.

Welsh Nonconformity, with its present almost perfect organization, is the form of religion which can best supply the needs of Wales. Its pulpit was never more powerful, its influence has never been greater, the sects work in a harmony that is far more thorough than that of the sects within the Church. It is strange that the Church in Wales should have selected this time for its sham revival—when a great literary awakening is giving the Nonconformists new strength, when Welsh literature is developing into history and the novel, a novel in which the Welsh Church and Nonconformity are described as they really are.—*The Speaker, London.*

WE read in the *Northern Advance* that the Welsh Nonconformists of four leading denominations are exchanging opinions favorable to closer union. In England the different bodies of the Methodists are drawing together in a decided manner. The change in this respect is very marked. In Manchester, last week, ministers of four sections spoke at a meeting in the Central Hall in favor of Methodist union. The tone of the meeting was quite in harmony with this sentiment. Probably the leaders of such movements are in advance of the rank and file of Nonconformists. But this has been the case with some of the best of religious efforts. A wide yearning is being interpreted, and will be practical in its results. Yet the question arises, whether the amalgamation of various sections of Methodism will not strengthen rather than diminish the spirit of sectarianism. And so of other unifications, not of Christians as such, but of denominations. Christ prayed that we all might be one.—*The Christian, London.*

THE encyclical letter of the Pope affirms broadly and unmistakably the supremacy of the Roman Catholic Church. The Pope pronounces with authority upon dogma and morals! "The Church" must be loved before country, and must be obeyed rather than the State when there is a conflict; before the law of man comes "the law of God," by which is meant that of the Church; the bishops should not be judged, but should be submitted to and obeyed by the laity. The Encyclical very significantly proves the unchangeableness of Papal Rome.

Book Digests.

Ancient Rome in the Light of Recent Discoveries.
By Rudolfo Lanciani. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Rudolfo Lanciani is Professor of Archaeology in the University of Rome, and Director of Excavations for the National Government and Municipality. Since 1870 he has witnessed the turning up of 270,000,000 cubic feet of the debris of the ancient city, filled with the art heirlooms of antiquity. Besides statuary, architectural ornaments, and articles of domestic use, nearly 4000 inscriptions have been read into the history of these now buried centuries. "The stratum of pre-historic or traditional antiquities" has been penetrated as in "the necropolis older than the walls of Servius Tullius;" and the successive ages reappear as in a panorama. "To-day, for the first time since the fall of the empire, we are able to walk over the bare pavement of the Sacra Via, from its beginning near the Colosseum to its end near the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, admiring on either side of the wonderful road the most glorious monuments of the republic and of the empire."

Of pre-historic times, the "finds" disprove Prof. Middleton's theory (1885) that the genesis of Rome was from an earlier Etruscan city "of great size and importance," and clearly confirm the legends that (1) Rome was built by colonists from Alba Longa; (2) these colonists were simple shepherds; and (3) the foundation of Rome dates from the age of bronze.

The sanitary knowledge of the ancients is clearly evinced. In earliest times the altars show that disease was fought only with hands lifted to the gods—to Mala Fortuna, Mefitis, Verminus, Cloacina, etc. From such superstition they advanced rapidly in sanitary improvements in the following chronological order: I. The construction of drains. II. Aqueducts. III. Paved roads. IV. Public cemeteries. V. Drainage of the Campagna. VI. Organization of medical help. The Cloaca Maxima has been supposed to mark the beginning of the sixth century B.C., as the time of the first scientific drainage; but Lanciani has himself discovered a more ancient one, and even another larger and of better workmanship.

In 1876 the heavy foundation of a new house fell through a chasm of 30 feet. This was an ancient burial ditch close to the Agger of Servius Tullius, the dead bodies in which (24,000 within a space 160 by 100) crumbled into dust when exposed to the air, after having remained in form for twenty centuries. Police regulations were found inscribed on stone, indicating where carcasses could and could not be dumped.

In 1885 there was exhumed an ancient shop for the sale of votive objects to those who wished to return thanks for cure of disease—beautifully modelled heads, ears, breasts, arms, etc., which were offered to Æsculapius or other gods.

In 1870 an inscription was found near the baths in the Trastevere, which suggests a healthful turn in the moral sense of the community: "By order of the mighty god Syl-

vanus, women are prohibited from stepping into the swimming basin reserved for men."

In 1881 was brought to light at the baths of Caracalla, an order of service for the attendants on April 19th, A.D. 226, giving the names and hours of the servants, who seem to have moved about underground, coming up at points where needed without being seen among other visitors than those they waited upon.

Church historians are greatly interested in a *graffito*, a caricature scratched on the walls of the Palace of the Cæsars, representing our Lord with an ass's head enduring crucifixion. By the cross is the figure of a man with arms raised in adoration, and the legend, "Alexamenos worships his God."

From 1875 to 1880 the columbaria of the servants of the Statilian family was uncovered. Upward of eight hundred tomb-stones were found within an area of a few thousand feet. Two sepulchres of the Augustan household contained the relics of six thousand servants, six hundred of whom were attached to the person of Livia.

These inscriptions show the many subdivisions of labor in a princely house—e.g., Statilius Staurus's keeper of Spanish horse, the *puer capsarius*, or boy who carried his overcoat; two *nutrices*, or wet-nurses; an *obstetrix* or midwife; a collector of legacies; a locator of real estate; a keeper of the family tomb; a keeper of the clothes of the grandfather; a keeper of bathing towels, sponges, and ointments; a chief washerman; an oculist; a female director of the wool factory; spinners; dress-makers, etc. Indeed, an ancient aristocratic house had its industries so systematized, and all under such excellent paternal government, that one might imagine it to have furnished Mr. Bellamy his ideal community of A.D. 2000.

In 1883 the Atrium Vestæ, or Convent of the Vestal Virgins, was explored, bringing to light many statues, busts, and rarest art fragments. One can almost see these holy maidens, the keepers of the sacred fire, and of the secrets of State, moving in a semi-celestial majesty amid the ruins of their ancient splendor, or carried on the hearse for living burial because of feminine fault. There is room for endless play of historic imagination over the discovery of the hexagonal foundation of the shrine in which the Palladium was kept, the severe beauty of the marble faces of Flavia Publicia and another Vestalis Maxima, the hand-mill in which was ground the meal for the sacred cake *mola salsa*, the sleeping-cells and baths, and the many evidences of the last flights of the virgins from their sanctuary of ages, while Alaric the Goth was knocking at the gates of Rome.

The discovery in 1883 of a private library room on the Via dello Statuto, with fragments of medallions that once ornamented the walls, gives Lanciani the text for a very instructive chapter on Ancient Libraries.

In 1878 was exhumed the statue of a jockey, who, according to the inscription, had won sixty-five thousand dollars before he was twenty-two years old; this reopens to us all the fascination of the ancient Hippodrome, as the headquarters of a battalion of police starts the picture of the marvellous discipline of these guardians of the daily peace.

The Tiber and the Claudian Harbor have given up many secrets. We can now stroll about the docks of Trajan, where once were 17,000 feet of warehouse frontage; gaze upon inscriptions exhibiting the commercial pride of Rome; tie our boats to the stone rings where the corn-ships of Alexandria were fastened, while they were unlading the grain that kept the multitudes from starving after the conflagration in the time of Nero and examine the wreck of a vessel that has lain for two thousand years at the bottom of the sea, etc.

The ruins in the Campagna reveal the immense extent of the ancient city, the astounding beauty of villa architecture, the triumph of sanitary science over the malaria with which modern science does not seem able to cope.

The two finest single contributions to the museum of Roman antiquities are the standing statue of an athlete and that of the sitting boxer, discovered in 1885.

The most interesting parts of Lanciani's book are his retouches of Roman history. He has spent so many hours among the old marbles and ruins that the dust of past ages may be said to have colored the very ink with which he writes. Unconsciously he is a sort of Tacitus *redivivus*.

He is remorseless in his rebuke of the art robbers who have carried on their pillages under the name of art-progress. Thus, "the rebuilding of St. Peter's alone, from the pontificate of Martin V. to that of Pius VII., caused more destruction, did more injury to ancient classic remains, than ten centuries of so-called barbarism. Of the huge and almost incredible mass of marbles of every nature, color, value, and description, used in building St. Peter's, until the beginning of the present century, not an inch, not an atom, comes from modern quarries; they were all removed from classic buildings, many of which were levelled to the ground for the sake of one or two pieces only."

The Doctrine of the Holy Spirit. By George Smeaton, D.D., Professor of Exegetical Theology, New College, Edinburgh. T. & T. Clark, Publishers, Edinburgh. 1889.

The plan of this book is admirable. It is a survey of theology from the view-point of the doctrine of the Holy Spirit. This is presented in a threefold division, to wit; the testimony of Scripture to the doctrine; the results of theological discussion upon the doctrine; and the history of the doctrine.

As preliminary to the work before him, the author gives a brief outline of the doctrine of the Trinity. He maintains that there is one God, or divine essence; that this numerically divine essence is common to three truly divine Persons, who are designated Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. As to the divine works, the Father is the source from which every operation emanates, the Son is the medium through which it is performed, and the Holy Ghost is the executive by which it is carried into effect.

Nearly one hundred pages are given to a consideration of the testimony of Scripture to the Personality and work of the Spirit, from the time when He moved on the face of the waters, and brought cosmos out of chaos, until the time when the new heavens and new earth

shall appear as the result of His all-creative power.

In the beginning man was made to be the temple of the Holy Ghost. The first Adam had the Holy Spirit at his creation. His soul was inwardly irradiated with the supernatural presence of the Holy Ghost, which he might have retained. But man's fall into sin involved the withdrawal of the Spirit, captivity to Satan and the corruption of his whole nature. Man is prone to evil and dead in sin; so that without the regenerating grace of the Holy Spirit he is neither able nor willing to return to God.

The Bible is the history of the divine method of restoration. No sooner had sin entered than we find the Mediator carrying out by His Spirit the provisions of the remedial plan. This was carried into effect through inspired Patriarchs, Lawgivers, and Prophets, and culminated in the incarnation, life, and death of the Son of God. Christ, by His incarnation and atonement, opened the way for a larger and fuller effusion of the Spirit. Pentecost was the great day of the Holy Ghost, the opening of the river of the water of life, the birthday of the Christian Church.

The first lecture treats of the Personality and Procession of the Holy Ghost. The arguments, common to all orthodox systems, are used to prove His Personality. Our author lays a much stronger emphasis on the procession of the Holy Spirit from both the Father and the Son than is usually laid by modern theologians. He shows that the Holy Spirit in Scripture is spoken of as the Spirit of the Father and of the Son. He holds that this could not be unless the Holy Spirit proceedeth equally from both. He maintains that the denial of this doctrine is fraught with danger in that it subverts the bond of unity in the Persons of the Trinity.

The second lecture is upon the work of the Holy Spirit in the anointing of Christ, first, at the incarnation; second, at His baptism, as the public inauguration of the Lord Jesus into His office; and third, at His exaltation. Before His resurrection Christ had been the Receiver of the Spirit, but after His resurrection He was the Giver of the Spirit.

The third lecture discusses the inspiration of the Prophets and the Apostles. The author's statement of the inspiration of the Scripture is as follows: "The Holy Spirit supplied prophets and apostles, as chosen organs, with gifts, which must be distinguished from ordinary grace, to give forth in human forms of speech a revelation which must be accepted as the Word of God in its whole contents, and as the authoritative guide for doctrine and duty." The author holds that the Spirit not only conveyed the truth to the minds of the writers, but found adequate expression for it. The Scriptures are inspired throughout by the Spirit of God, and given in human forms of expression. And yet the writers were not machines, nor were their mental peculiarities suppressed by the theopneustic gift.

The Spirit's regenerating work upon the individual is treated in the fourth lecture. Here the author shows himself to be a Calvinist of the strictest sect. And yet his Calvinism is expressed with so much clearness and sweetness that one is sorry to differ from him. He

holds that mankind is lost and hopelessly corrupt. Out of the corrupt mass God by election selects a definite number, for whom Christ pays the ransom, and upon whom the Holy Spirit operates with sovereign and irresistible power to their salvation. He denies with much earnestness that the sinner can be a co-operating factor in his own conversion.

The fifth lecture, which is full of sunshine for the believer, discusses the Spirit's work in sanctification under the heads—the indwelling Spirit, the leading Spirit, the Spirit and Christian ethics, and the degree of holiness attainable through His sanctifying work.

The sixth and last lecture takes a survey of the work of the Holy Spirit in and through the Church. The Tabernacle of God is with men. He now dwells among them. The achievements of the Church are the victories of the Holy Ghost, who dwells in her.

The most interesting part of this book is the third division—a history of the doctrine of the Holy Spirit. With rapid sweep the author carries us on from Pentecost through the first three centuries of the Christian Church, then through the successive epochs of Revival, such as the age of Augustine, of Barnard, of the Reformation, of Whitfield and Wesley, and of the great awakening of the present century. He holds that the doctrine of the Spirit, not less than the doctrine of justification by faith, is the article of a standing or falling church. The Church of God is in her right attitude only when she is waiting for a fresh outpouring of the Holy Spirit, who comes from Christ and leads to Christ.

The style of our author is clear as crystal. His thought is strong and forcible. Admit his premises and you will be compelled to admit his conclusion.

The Epistles of St. Paul to the Colossians and Philmon. By Alexander MacLaren, D.D. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. (8 x 6, 493 pp.)

This volume of expository preaching, as the consummate achievement of the Master Preacher, and as furnishing the severest test of the indolent or partially trained preacher, is a notable illustration of the principles. Not only is it one of the very best of this series; it is in itself a model of popular exposition which every student and preacher will find it to his advantage to study line by line. Its author is well and widely known as one of the most brilliant popular preachers of the day; and this work furnishes a conclusive demonstration that accurate, critical study need not unfit a preacher for living contact with the masses. It is a bold thing to select the Epistle to Colossians for popular exposition. The epistle presents peculiar difficulties. It is aimed at a peculiar and subtle class of errors. It deals with some of the higher problems of Christology, and, like the other epistles of the imprisonment, it furnishes knotty problems of connection and phraseology.

It is no light task to give a popular audience a clear view of those errors and heresies which broke out in Phrygia, where the orgiastic cults with their frenzied rites seemed akin to the volcanic forces which clove the soil from time to time; to explain that strange mixture of

Judaizing and Essene formalism with the beginnings of gnostic mysticism which undermined the faith and menaced the existence of the Colossian Church. Equally difficult is the task of detecting, under these early and remote forms of error, the same tendencies which, in different shape, are at work in the modern Church.

All this has been accomplished by Dr. MacLaren with consummate skill. The character and tendencies of the Colossian heresy are set forth clearly and simply. The whole epistle is thrown into masses and topically treated. The readers and hearers become awake to the fact that the epistle is not an obsolete document dealing with exploded superstitions, but a living and pungent message to the Church of the present, instinct with wholesome warning and instruction. The preacher's style is lively and picturesque, bristling with graphic illustration and condensed thought. Any one who is familiar with the critical apparatus of the epistle will at once detect the fact that the author has studied it with laborious care and sound critical judgment. The close critical network underlies the whole like chain mail under a beautiful upper garment. Finally, the whole treatment of the epistle gathers itself up into one great theme—"the dignity and sole sufficiency of Jesus Christ as the Mediator and Head of all creation and of the Church." The shallow and starved religion, which contents itself with new humanitarian conceptions of Jesus of Nazareth, needs to be deepened and filled out by these lofty truths before it can acquire solidity and steadfastness sufficient to be the unmoved foundation of sinful and mortal lives. This letter itself dwells upon two applications of its principles to two classes of error which, in somewhat changed forms, exist now as then—the error of the ceremonialist, to whom religion was mainly a matter of ritual, and the error of the speculative thinker, to whom the universe was filled with forces which left no room for the working of a personal will.

With all our high praise for this admirable piece of exposition, we cannot be expected to accept all the author's conclusions on points where scholars will inevitably differ. As to interpretation, to select a single example, we cannot agree with his exegesis of Ch. 2: 14, 15, in which he has followed the more common explanation of the "principalities and powers" as representing the forces of Satan's kingdom. The less familiar explanation of Ritschl and Sabatier, which is ably elaborated by Mr. G. C. Findlay in "The Expositor" (second Ser. x., 403), seems, on the whole, to be nearer the truth, and relieves the interpretation of some grave grammatical difficulties which attach to the exegesis adopted by Dr. MacLaren. This explanation refers the "principalities and powers" to the angelic hosts through whose ministry the law was given, and fits into the peculiar heresy of angel-worship which prevailed in the Colossian Church.

We cannot, moreover, endorse the doctor's strong disapproval of ritual. It is quite true that ritual may help to foster formalism; but it may also serve as a help to many whose faith and education do not suffer them to be at home in the region of pure spirituality. "Faith through form" may be as pure as faith without

form; and it is not in the economy of ritual alone that formalism has developed.

Wolf, Edmund Jacob, D.D. The Lutherans in America. New York: J. A. Hill & Co. Pp. xx., 544. \$2.75.

This is a portly volume of five hundred and forty-four pages, well bound, printed in type easy to old or weak eyes, indexed with care, and well furnished with wood-cuts, which, however, do not illustrate the progress of American art in this direction. The Lutheran host numbers forty-two millions, and in the United States they rank as the fourth denomination in point of numbers, having one million ninety-nine thousand seven hundred and eight souls within their fold. Their story, as Professor Wolf, who is one of the faculty of the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, tells it, is one of "struggle, progress, influence, and marvellous growth." Dr. Henry Eyster Jacobs furnishes an introduction, but while this is good, it is but one plum in the pudding, for the author tells a story, and a capitally good one, too. The book is of that fascinating sort which carries one on to the climax. Of course, no one in the oldest Protestant denomination, could begin with the Lutherans of New Amsterdam, any more than the historian of our Civil War could open with Ruffin's pulling of the lanyard of Moultrie's first gun trained on Fort Sumter. We have chapters on the Church, the Reformation, the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and these contain the very cream of scholarship and history. In Chapter IV. we touch American soil, and read of the fortunes of the first followers of Luther in America, who were not Germans or Swedes, but Dutch. In Holland a number of flourishing Lutheran congregations had been formed, which held their own even after the Reformed religion had assumed the extreme Calvinistic type. Luther's first hymn is said to have been called forth by his sympathy with the martyrs of "the Church under the Cross in the Netherlands," and one would suppose that no persecution of the Lutherans by the Calvinists was logically possible. Nor did such a thing come to pass until after the Arminian controversy and the Synod of Dort in 1619. After that time, however, though the Lutherans had no more sympathy with the doctrines of Arminius than with the extreme tenets of Calvin, they fell under the same stress of fury which beheaded John of Barneveldt, and imprisoned Hugo Grotius. Transferred to the New Netherlands, and vented upon the Lutherans on this side of the Atlantic, the bigotry of the Dutch Calvinists, made life to the Lutherans very burdensome. Their public conventicles and private gatherings were suppressed, and the Dutch pastors and Governor Stuyvesant were extremely zealous in endeavoring to stamp out Lutheranism. Their hope was to make the New Netherlands "a little garden walled around," but of Dordracene Calvinism only. By appealing, through their brethren in Holland of the powerful Amsterdam, to the West India Company, the Lutherans won toleration, and the zeal of Stuyvesant and Megapolensis was rebuked. Really, we are afraid that Professor Wolf's narrative will carry as much devastation into the orations at the Holland

Society dinners, and to Reformed (Dutch) Church clergymen's eulogies on Dutch toleration and charity to all, as did the Revised Version into the barrels of old sermons written before 1884.

After the Dutch came the Swedes, and last of all (before the Revolution) came Lutherans from the home of Lutheranism. These German emigrants, mostly from the Palatinate, were driven out by French invasions under Louis XIV., and later, and came mostly to Pennsylvania. This State, to the American Lutherans, is a kind of Holy Land, and as Professor Wolf tells the pathetic story, his zeal and imagination kindle to a glow. The "spot where first they trod" is eloquently familiar to him, as he is a native of the Keystone State, and in literary charm this portion of his book is the best. After the coming of Heinrich Melchior Muhlenberg—father alike of the reorganized churches and of the noble sons whose names adorn American history—a new era of prosperity dawned, despite the ravages of the Revolutionary War. Synods, both general and independent, were formed, and benevolence and education were developed and organized. The list of colleges, schools, orphan asylums, religious newspapers and publications in book form, of the Lutherans, will be a surprise to most persons not familiar with the history of this religious body. More than any other Protestant church, the Lutheran maintains instruction in the catechism as an indispensable feature of religious training, and retains in her hands the general education of the young. In theology her teachings is "Christocentric." In regard to the Bible, the attitude of Lutheran scholars is that of reverent, free, critical inquiry, with very little that can be called bibliolatry. In custom, ritual, and minor dogma, there is considerable local variation. In her American communion, nearly every nationality and language of Northern Europe are represented, and this polyglot composition is at once a source of weakness and of strength. It is very difficult to get it into the heads of old people born in Europe that orthodoxy can have any concord with the English language. The landmarks of the faith to the Scandinavian seem to be in the Norse, to the German in Luther's language, and to the Danish in the tongue of Denmark. In the invincible solvent of the English language, however, ancestral European peculiarities are rapidly disappearing, and every year the Lutherans grow in homogeneity. Professor Wolf's chapters on the Lutheran Church and Culture, Missions, Obligations to Other Communions, Distinguishing Doctrines and Features, Present Strength, and the Future of the Lutheran Church, ought to be read by all Americans, of whatever denomination.

The author, intending to give a general and detailed view of what his fellow-communicants have done in our country, has succeeded admirably. His narrative seems candid and fair to all parties within the Lutheran pale. He is familiar with original documents and information at first hand, and his narrative is picturesque, animated, clear, and put in modern, moving English.

An Epitome of the Synthetic Philosophy. By F. Howard Collins. With a Preface by Her-

bert Spencer. Appleton. Pp. xviii., 576. Cloth, \$2.50.

The influence of Herbert Spencer's philosophy has extended itself far beyond his disciples and can be traced in many of those who have set themselves most resolutely against it. We have philosophical writers in all the detailed departments of metaphysics, but as a philosopher, in the sense in which Plato, Spinoza, Kant and Hegel were philosophers—thinkers who have treated all existence from a single unitary point of view, our generation can present only Herbert Spencer as a candidate for the line of illustrious succession. It is true that he differs from his predecessors in the fact that for him a large part of that field heretofore claimed for philosophy has no existence. The world which he recognizes, is the world of sensible phenomena. For the supersensible, the ideal, the spiritual, the eternal, he has no place. He is essentially secular. The ages may extend themselves in *secula seculorum*, but for their phenomena he has room only so far as they are capable of scientific verification.

His treatment of sociology and of the whole development of civilization as natural processes has led, however, to generalizations in the broadest fields of investigation, of interest even to those who regard the principles from which they proceed as narrow and wholly inadequate.

Save for technical students in philosophy, the compilation of Mr. Collins supplies ample materials for a satisfactory acquaintance with all the leading applications of his system of thought. It has the advantage of having been prepared under Mr. Spencer's own supervision. It is therefore authoritative. Mr. Spencer's writings constitute a library in themselves, and this compact statement of all its leading positions will supply a very widespread need.

Man and His Maladies; or, the Way to Health.

A Popular Handbook of Physiology and Domestic Medicine, in Accord with the Advance in Medical Science. By A. E. Bridger, B.A., M.D., B.Sc., F.R.C.P.E. New York: Harper & Brothers. Pp. 593. \$2.

This is not one of the conventional handbooks to health. It ures the dogmas of no particular school of medical treatment, and, on the other hand, is not a piece of special pleading for any of the new-fangled hobbies. Dr. Bridger is a true eclectic, emphasizing, however, the value of "natural" remedies and simple treatment, instead of practising an eclecticism confined to a mere choice between different forms of drugging. Yet he does not discard drugs entirely, but insists upon their restricted and discriminating, rather than exclusive and promiscuous use.

Face to Face with the Mexicans. By Fanny Chambers Gooch. Fords, Howard & Hulbert, New York. Pp. 584.

A chatty book, the result of the conviction that the Mexicans are not understood by their Anglo-Saxon neighbors, and deserve a far greater appreciation for their works and institutions projected and carried out under many difficulties. There is interwoven with accounts of popular life a good deal of information of a more permanent character.

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 Animals, Effects of Musical Sound on, R. E. C. Stearns, Am. Nat., Feb.
 Andersonville and Other War Prisons, Hon. Jeff Davis, Belford, March.
 Anglo-Catholic Movement, Later Phases, A. C. Kendrick, D.D., Bib. Sac., Jan.
 Anglicanism and Early British Christianity, Dub. Rev., Jan.
 Archeological Discovery in Idaho, G. F. Wright, Scribner, Feb.
 Architecture, Recent Church, in Boston, A. R. Willard, N. E. Mag., Feb.
 Army, Glut of Junior Officers in, Gen. Sir John Adye, Nin. Cent., Feb.
 Atonement, The, Dr. Cochran on, S. W. Maggoun, D.D., Bib. Sac., Jan.
 Australian Federation, Sir C. Gavan Duffy, Contemp., Feb.
 Baltimore Centenary, Dub. Rev., Jan.
 Bank Officers, Authority and Liability of, Bank Mag., Jan.
 Beecher, Henry Ward, Lond. Quar. Rev., Jan.
 Baring-Gould, Novels of, J. M. Barrie, Contemp., Feb.
 Behring Sea Question, C. R. Elliott, Atlantic Mo., Feb.
 Bersier, E., In Memoriam, C. Bebut, Rev. Chret., Jan.
 Between Two Worlds, H. W. P. and L.D., Atlantic, Feb.
 Bird Life in Romney Marsh, Capt. W. Verner, Nat. Rev., Jan.
 Black Mountain, The, A. Hulme Beaman, Fort. Rev., Jan.
 Blaine, J. G., and Pan-Am. Congress, M. C. De Varigny, Rev. de Deux Mo., 15 Jan.
 Blind and the Deaf, Quar. Rev., Jan.
 Boston, Old, Blackwood, Feb.
 British Capital and American Interests, Erastus Wyman, No. Am., Feb.
 British Columbia, Present, Past and Future, West. Rev., Jan.
 Browning, Robert, H. D. Traill, Nat. Rev., Jan.
 " " Lond. Quar. Rev., Jan.
 " " as Teacher, Mrs. Alex. Ireland, Gent. Mag., Feb.
 " " Sonnets on, A. C. Swinburne, Fort. Rev., Jan.
 " " A Sonnet, Sir Theo. Martin, Blackwood, Jan.
 " " Atlantic, Feb.
 " " Message to the Nin. Cent., I. T. Bixby, Arena, Feb.
 " " To, Aubrey de Vere, Mac. Mag., Feb.
 Canadian Asbestos, J. T. Donald, Pop. Science, Feb.
 Carlyle, Thos., Recollections of, Prof. Tyndall, Fort. Rev., Jan.
 Catholic and American Ethics, Rev. A. F. Hewit, Cath. World, March.
 Chest Development, Exercise for, F. Lagrange, Pop. Science, Feb.
 Chinese Silk Lore, Gen. Tchang-ki-Tong, Pop. Science, Feb.
 Chicago Gas Trust Decision, Bank Mag., Jan.
 Challenger, The Voyage of the, Edin. Rev., Jan.
 Chesterfield, Lord, Blackwood, Feb.
 Chesterfield, Lord, Augustin Birrel, M.P., Mac. Mag., Feb.
 Chinese View of Railways in China, Nin. Cen., Feb.
 Christ, Humiliation of, P. I. Gloag, D.D., Theol. Mag., Jan.
 Church in Wales, Quar. Rev., Jan.
 Church, Sir Robert, Stanley Lane-Poole, Eng. Hist. Rev., Jan.
 College Life, Moral Aspects of, Prof. C. K. Adams, Forum, Feb.
 Coming Session, Quar. Rev., Jan.
 Congo Savages, Life Among, Herbert Ward, Scribner, Feb.
 Country Counsel, Quar. Rev., Jan.
 Comparative Mythology, Andrew D. White, Pop. Science, Feb.
 Conflict between Turenne and Condé, Duc d'Aumale, Rev. de Deux M., Jan.
 Const. Convention, New York, Pres. Seth Low, Pop. Science, Dec. '89.
 Congo, The Realm of, W. P. Tisdale, E. J. Glave, Century, Feb.
 Coutts' Bank, The, Bank Mag., Jan.
 Cretan Insurrection of 1889, Fort. Rev.
 Crete and the Sphokiots, Charles Edwards, Nin. Cent., Feb.
 Creation, Babylonian, Legend of, C. B. Waring, Ph.D., Meth. Rev., Nov.
 Czartowski, Prince Adam, Lond. Quar. Rev., Jan.
 Dante and the New Reformation, J. W. Cross, Nin. Cent., Feb.
 Darwinism, Dr. George Mivart, Dub. Rev., Jan.
 Democracy in Switzerland, Edin. Rev., Jan.
 Definitions Wanted, James McCann, D.D., Theol. Mag., Jan.
 Defoe's Wife, G. A. Aitken, Contemp., Feb.
 Divergent Evolution and Darwinian Theory, J. T. Gulick, Am. J. of Science.
 Disguises of Nature, William Seton, Catholic World, March.
 Deterioration in English Society, Hamilton Aidé, New Rev., Feb.
 Dollinger, Dr. Von, And. Rev., Feb.
 Education of German Youth, Paul Giesfeldt, Jan.
 Education of Roman Youth, And. Rev., Feb.
 Early Christian Biography, Quar. Rev., Jan.
 Egypt, The English in, Edin. Rev., Jan.
 Eight Hours' Question, R. B. Huldane, M.P., Contemp., Feb.
 Election, Biblical Views of, G. H. Elgin, D.D., Bap. Quar., Jan.
 Electric Lighting and Public Safety, Sir W. Thompson, No. Am., Feb.
 Emotional Methods in Religion, Prof. W. H. Wynn, Luth. Quar., Feb.
 Emerson, J. C. Long, LL.D., Bap. Quar., Jan.
 Emerson, Charles H. Lerch, Ref. Quar. R., Jan.
 Empire in Ruin, John Bounce, Over. M., Feb.
 English Legal History, II., F. W. Maitland, Pol. Science, 2, Dec.
 Ericsson, John, W. C. Church, Scribner, Feb.
 Episcopate, The Historical, Meth. Rev., Nov. and Dec.
 Ethics of Property, W. S. Lilly, Forum, Feb.
 Ethics, Study of, T. G. Apple, D.D., Ref. Quar. Rev., Jan.
 Evolution and Religious Thought, E. H. Delk.
 Evolution of the Modern Ry. Bridge, C. D. Jameson, Pop. Science, Feb.
 Extradition, Quar. Rev., Jan.
 Fatigue, Effects of on Musc. Contraction, W. P. Lombard, J. of Psych., Feb.
 Fawcett, Edgar, In the Year Ten Thousand, Arena, Feb.
 Federation, British Imperial, Our Day, Feb.
 Frederick, Henry, Prince of Orange, Eng. Hist. Rev., Jan.
 Fustel de Coulanges, Eng. Hist. Rev., Jan.
 Garden Vegetables, History of, E. L. Sturtevant, Am. Nat.
 German War of 1325, C. W. C. Oman, Eng. Hist. Rev., Jan.
 Georgetown University, J. J. A. Becket, Cosmop., Feb.
 Gladstone-Blaine Controversy, Hon. R. Q. Mills, No. Am., Feb. '90.
 Gladstone, Mr., and the Blessed John Fisher, Rev. J. Morris, Dub. Rev., Jan.
 Gordon, Voyage with General, Wm. H. Spence, Contemp., Feb.
 Greeley, Horace, Murat Halstead, Cosmop., Feb. '90.
 Haddon Hall, Quar. Rev., Jan.
 Hamilton, Sir Wm. Rowan, Quar. Rev., Jan.
 Hawkwood, Sir John, Lond. Quar. Rev., Jan.
 Holmes, Oliver Wendell, Over the Teacups, Atlantic, Feb.
 Hypnotism, Clark Bell, Esq., Med. Leg. Jour., Dec.
 Ice Age in N. America, Wright's, Prof. C. H. Hitchcock, Bib. Sac., Jan.
 Illustration of Books and Newspapers, Henry Blackburn, Nin. Cent., Feb.
 Insanity in Relation to Crim. Law, Chas. Scott, Jurid. Rev., Oct. '89.
 Insane Convicts, Separate Hospitals for, Clark Bell, Esq., Med. Leg. J., Dec. '89.
 Insanity of Doubt, P. C. Knapp, J. of Psych., Jan.
 Interest, Theory of, Franklin H. Giddings, Q. Jour. of Economics, Jan.
 Indo-China, Opening up of, Blackwood, Jan.
 Industrial Partnership, N. P. Gilman, Arena, Feb.
 Influence and Independence, Misses S. K. and V. D. S., And. Rev., Feb.
 Interstate Carriers, John Totyl, Over. M., Feb.
 Ireland, What I Learned in, Blackwood, Feb.
 Italian Condottieri, Quar. Rev., Jan.
 Italy and the Pope, Gail Hamilton, No. Am., Feb.
 Japan, Artist's Letters from, John Lafarge, Century, Feb.
 Japanese Constitution, K. Kaneko, Atlantic, Feb.
 Job, Book of, W. G. Ballantine, Bib. Sac., Jan.
 Johnson Characteristics, H. W. Massingham, Gent. Mag., Feb.
 Karyokinesis and Fertilization, II., W. Waldeyer, Q. Jour. of Microscopy, Dec. '89.
 Labor, The Wages of, Ed. Rev., Jan.
 Land and its Owners in Past Times, Rev. Dr. Jessopp, Nin. Cent., Feb.
 Land Question, Letters on the, Huxley, Spencer, etc., Pop. Science, Feb.
 Lavigerie, Cardinal, and the Slave Trade, Blackwood, Jan.
 Library, A Model Village, W. R. Cutter, N. E. Mag., Feb.
 Lightfoot, The Late Bishop, F. W. Farrar, D.D., Contemp., Feb.
 Liturgical Question, Prof. J. W. Richards, Luth. Quar., Jan.
 Lincoln, Abraham, A History, Capture of Jefferson Davis, Century, Feb.
 Localization of Industries, J. J. Menzies, Pol. Science, Feb.
 Lord's Supper and the Liturgy, Lond. Quar. Rev., Jan.
 Local Government in Prussia, I., F. J. Goodnow, Pol. Science Q., Dec. '89.
 Major André, Execution of, Herbert Haynes, Eng. Hist. R., Jan.
 Mallock, W. H., Three Civilizations, Scribner, Feb.
 Mammalian Embryology, Studies in, A. A. W. Hubrecht, LL.D., Q. Jour. Mic., Dec. '89.
 Marriage and Divorce, S. W. Dike, Pol. Science Q., Dec. '89.
 Masses, Sacrifices of, Rev. Austin Richardson, Dub. Rev., Jan.
 Measurement of the Peruvian Ark, H. T. Preston, Am. Jour. of S., Jan.
 Micmacs, Legends of the, Rev. S. T. Rand, Am. Antiq., Jan.
 Millet, The Palater of Barbizon, M. L. Landrock, Cath. World, March.
 Morocco, Cliff Dwellers in, Am. Antiq., Jan.
 Miners' Federation, Proposed, Sydney Wyatt, Nat. Rev., Jan.
 Modern Mannish Maidens, Blackwood, Feb.
 Motives in Preaching, Use of, E. J. Bosworth, Bib. Sac., Jan.
 Monuments of the Stone Age, Stephen D. Peet, Am. Antiq., Jan.
 Mystic, An Eighteenth Century, Prof. E. Dowden, Fort. Rev., Jan.
 Napoleon, Prince, West. Rev., Jan.
 Narcomania, Criminal Responsibility in, N. Kern, M.D., Med. Leg. J., Dec.
 Naturalist on the Pampas, W. H. Hudson, Nin. Cent., Feb.
 Natural Rights and Political Rights, Prof. Huxley, Nin. Cent., Feb. '90.
 Naval Supremacy and Naval Tactics, Ed. Rev., Jan.
 Newspaper and the Individual, A. E. Watrous, Lip. Mag., Feb.
 Negro Problems, Unsolved, Wm. H. Thomas, Our Day, Feb.
 Newspapers Here and Abroad, E. L. Godkin, No. Am., Feb.
 New English Invasion, W. A. Phillips, Belford, Feb.
 New South, S. R. Dennen, N. E. Mag., Feb.
 Nifo Diablo, W. H. Hudson, Mac. Mag., Feb.
 Nyassa, Lake, A Glimpse of, Capt. F. D. Lugard, Black., Jan. '90.
 Old Testament, Critical Study of, Canon S. R. Driver, Contemp., Feb.
 Oxford Professors and Tutors, S. R. Gardiner and Others, Contemp., Feb.
 Oxford, Democratic and Popular, Mac. Mag., Feb.
 Palestine Illustrated, L. Gautier, Rev. Chret., Jan.
 Pleasure in Exercise, Dr. Ferd. La Grange, Nouvelle Rev., Jan.
 People's Palace, Working of, Sir E. Hay Currie, Nin. Cent., Feb.
 Party Prospects, T. E. Kebbel, Nin. Cent., Feb.
 Play and Players on the Riviera, W. Fraser Rae, Nin. Cent., Feb.
 Persian Poetry of Aricenna, C. J. Pickering, Nat. Rev., Jan.
 Portuguese Claims in Africa, Com. V. Lovett Cameron, Nat. Rev., Jan.
 Pentateuch Controversy, Lond. Quar. Rev., Jan.

Personal Equation in Am. Politics, W. Larremore, Over. M., Feb.
 Palmer, Rev. Fred., Some Criticisms on the Andover Movement, And. Rev., Feb.
 Parliamentary Procedure, Ed. Rev., Jan.
 Philosophic Buddhism in Tibet, Graham Sandberg, Contemp., Feb.
 Philosophy, Connection of with Contemp. History, Wilhelm Wundt, Deut. Rund., Jan.
 Power of the Supreme Court, Eaton T. Drone, Forum, Feb.
 Potato, The, D. Sampson, Dub. Rev., Jan.
 Poor, Homes of, Mary Jeune, Fort. Rev., Jan.
 Portugal's Aggressions and England's Duty, Fort. Rev., Jan.
 Production, Unfair Burdens of, M. J. Swift, And. Rev., Feb. '90.
 Problems of Am. Archaeology, Maj. J. W. Powell, Forum, Feb.
 Protectionist, Why I am a, H. K. Thurber, Belford, Feb.
 Psychical Research, Richard Hodgson, Arena, Feb.
 Public Health and Politics, G. Rome Hall, Nat. Rev., Jan.
 Revelation, Nature and Method of, III., G. P. Fisher, D.D., Century, Feb.
 Railway Pools, Prohibition of, Arthur T. Hadley, Q. Jour. Economics, Jan.
 Religion, Emotional Methods in, Prof. W. H. Wynn, Luth. Quar., Jan.
 Restatement in Theology, H. E. Robbins, D.D., Bap. Quar., Jan.
 Republics, Thoughts on, Geo. Saintsbury, New Rev., Feb.
 Reform in the Public Service, West. Rev., Jan.
 Rise of Am. Cities, Albert Bushnell Hart, Q. Jour. Economics, Jan.
 Roll of Battle Abbey, Lond. Quar. Rev., Jan.
 Right? What is, A. K. Chevrill, Theol. M., Jan.
 Ruskin, John, Artist and Publisher, Percy Fitzgerald, Gent. Mag., Feb.
 Russell, Life of Lord John, Ed. Rev., Jan.
 Russia in Asia, Arminius Vambéry, Nin. Cent., Feb.
 Russia in Central Asia, Curzon's, Ed. Rev., Jan.
 Sacred Stones, Grant Allen, Fort. Rev., Jan.
 Sea Urchins, Excavations by, J. W. Fewkes, Am. Nat., Feb.
 Silver Scheme of Sec. of the Treasury, Bank Mag., Jan.
 Silver or Legal Tender Notes, W. C. Ford, Pol. Science Quar., Dec. '89.
 Shelley, New View of, Ouida, No. Am., Feb.
 Socialism, Economic Basis of, George Gunton, Pol. Science Quar., Dec. '89.
 Socialism, Economic Cure for, W. Earl Hodgson, Nat. Rev., Jan.
 Social Problems, Edw. E. Hale, Cosmop., Feb.
 State Rights, Doctrine of, Jefferson Davis, No. Am., Feb.
 Stanley's Expedition, A Retrospect, Fort. Rev., Jan.
 State and Sermon on the Mount, Bishop of Peterborough, Fort. Rev., Jan.
 Stevenson's Methods in Fiction, A. Conan Doyle, Nat. Rev., Jan.
 Sybel's v. Founding of Ger. Empire, Aug. Kluckhohn, Deut. Rund., Jan. '90.
 Taxation of Ground Values, C. H. Sargent, Contemp., Feb.
 Temptation of Christ, J. Hawkins, D.D., Luth. Quar., Jan.
 Tennyson's New Volume, Alfred Austin, Nat. Rev., Jan.
 Theosophy, Col. H. S. Olcott, Nat. Rev., Jan.
 Tithe and Peasant Tenancies, R. E. Prothero, Nat. Rev., Jan.
 Theology and Medicine, A. C. Thistleton, Theol. M., Jan.
 Tourgenief, R. I. Zubof, N. E. Mag., Feb.
 Unionist Fusion, Frederic Greenwood, Contemp., Feb.
 University Education in Ireland, J. Healy, D.D., Dub. Rev., Jan.
 Vinet, Alexandre, E. de Presse, Rev. Chret., Jan.
 Vaccination, Case against Compulsory, Gent. Mag., Feb. '90.
 Viking Age, The, West. Rev., Jan. '90.
 Vitzthum's London, Gasteln and Sadowna, Ed. Rev., Jan. '90.
 White Mts. in Winter, Mary F. Butts, N. E. Mag., Feb.
 Washington and Montana, Francis N. Thorpe, Century, Feb. '90.
 Walpole, Horace, Letters, Temple Bar, Feb. '90.
 Whither? Dr. Briggs, Prof. G. Fred. Wright, Bib. Sac., Jan. '90.
 Women, Immoral Influence of in Literature, H. H. Gardiner, Arena, Feb. '90.
 Woolsey, Cardinal, and Hampton Court, Lond. Quar. Rev., Jan. '90.
 Woolstoncraft, Writings of Mary, West. Rev., Jan. '90.

Books of the Week.

Albrecht; Ninth Century Scene in Black Forest. Arlo Bates. Pp. iv., 265, \$1. Roberts Bros., 1890.
 Astronomy, The Elements of, for Use in High Schools and Academies; with a Uranography. Pp. 7+434+42, 11, D., half leath., \$1.25. Ginn & Co., Boston, 1890.
 Bentley, M. L. Practical Hints on the Art of Wood-Carving. 6 in., S: Pp. 2+, 43, O., paper, 50 cents. C. Cox & Co., 1890.
 Bible, New Testament. The One Gospel, or the Combination of the Narratives of the four Evangelists, in one Complete Record. Edited by Arthur T. Pierson. Cloth, 75 cents; limp mor., \$2. Baker & Taylor Co., New York, 1890.
 Bonar, Horatius, D.D. Horatius Bonar, D.D., a Memorial. Pp. 2+116, por. D., cloth, \$1. Robert Carter & Bros., New York, 1889.
 Calvinism, The Good and Evil of. (From Camb. Pres. Rev.) Howard Crosby, D.D. Pp. 2+23, S., paper, 10 cents. A. D. F. Randolph & Co., New York, 1890.
 Capital, The Growth of. R. Giffen. Pp. 162, 8vo, 7s. 6d. Bell & Son.
 Christ, The Unchanging, and Other Sermons. Alex. McLaren. Pp. 8+312, cloth, \$1.50. Macmillan & Co., 1890.
 Clubs for Working Girls. Maude Stanley. Pp. 8+276, 12mo, cloth, \$2. Macmillan & Co., 1890.
 Continuous Creation, The. Myron Adams. Pp. vi., 259, crown 8vo, \$1.50. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1890.
 Conversations in a Studio. W. W. Story. 2 vols. Pp. 2+307; 307-578, D. cloth, \$2.50. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1890.

David in the Psalms, with Notes on the Psalter. F. W. Mozley. Pp. 136, post 8vo, 4s. 6d. Bell & Son, London.
 Dictionary, The New English, on Historical Principles. Jas. A. N. Murray. (Cast-Clivy). 4to, cloth, \$3.25. Macmillan & Co., 1890.
 Dictionary of National Biography. Leslie Stephens, Editor. Vol. XXI. Pp. 6+444, cloth, \$3.75. Macmillan & Co., 1890.
 Dogmatic Theology. S. Buel, D.D. 2 vols. Pp. 1227, cloth, \$6. T. Whittaker.
 Down the Islands, a Voyage to the Caribbees. W. A. Paton. 11. sq. 8vo, cloth, \$2.50. C. Scribner, 1890.
 Evolution, The Religious Aspect of. James McCosh, D.D. Enlarged, improved edition. Pp. 9+119, D. cloth, \$1. C. Scribner's Sons, 1890.
 Free Trade in Capital. A. Egmont Hake and O. E. Weislan. 8vo, cloth, \$6. Scribner & Welford, New York, 1890.
 Garden, The, Considered in Literature, with a Critical Essay by Walter Howe. Knickerbocker Nuggets. Pp. 309, half cloth, \$1. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1890.
 Georges, History of the Four. Justin McCarthy. 4 vols. Vol. II. Pp. 402, post 8vo, 12s. Chatto, London.
 Geology, Chemical, Physical, and Stratigraphical. In 2 vols. Vol. II. Pp. 23+606, 8vo, map and il., cloth, \$9. Macmillan & Co., New York, 1889.
 Gloria Patri, Morning and Evening Prayers. J. R. Macduff, D.D. Pp. 237, sq. 16mo, cloth, \$1. T. Nelson & Sons, New York, 1890.
 Gospels, Historic Relations of the. J. J. Halcombe. Pp. 360, 8vo, 7s. 6d. W. Smith, London.
 Harmony of the Four Gospels, with Brief Notes. Pp. 44, 16mo, paper, 10 cents. T. Whittaker, 1890.
 Historical Lectures and Essays. C. Kingsley. Pp. 6+404, 12mo, cloth, \$1.25. Macmillan & Co., 1890.
 Kronprinz, Der, und die Deutsche Kaiserkrone: Erinnerungsblätter. D. Library, No. 222. C. 17 p., Q., paper, 10 cents. G. Munroe, New York, 1890.
 Latin Hymn Writers and Their Hymns. Samuel W. Duffield. 8vo, cloth, \$3. Funk & Wagnalls.
 Life and Letters of W. Fleming Stevenson, D.D., Christ Church, Dublin, by his Wife. New edition. Pp. 234, 12mo, cloth, \$1.25. T. Nelson & Sons, New York, 1890.
 Luther, on Education, with Historical Introduction, etc. F. V. N. Painter. Pp. 2+282, D., cloth, \$1. Lutheran Pub. Society, Philadelphia, 1890.
 Muhlenburg, Dr. W. Wilberforce Newton. American Religious Leaders. Pp. 10+272, cloth, \$1.25. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1890.
 Music in America. Dr. F. L. Ritter. Revised and enlarged edition. 12mo, cloth, \$2. C. Scribner's Sons, 1890.
 New Points to Old Texts. Jas. Morris Whitton, Ph. D. Pp. 255, 12mo, cloth, \$1.25. T. Whittaker, 1890.
 New Testament. The Language of the. W. H. Simcox. Pp. 226, 16mo, cloth, 75 cents. T. Whittaker, 1890.
 Old South Church, History of. A. Hamilton Hill. 2 vols. Ill. 8vo, cloth, net, \$10. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1890.
 Other Folk. Mrs. Nathaniel Conklin. Pp. 431, cloth, \$1.50. Robt. Carter & Bros., 1890.
 Pathways to Our Church. G. W. Shinn, D.D. Pp. 2+52, S., paper, 10 cents. T. Whittaker, New York, 1890.
 Perthes' Hand-Lexikon für Evangelische Theologie, Vollständig bis zur Ende 1890. 3 Bände. 1. Lieferung (A—Ana). Pp. 80, 8vo, paper, 40 cents. Gotha, Perthes, 1890.
 Philosophy, The Critical, of Immanuel Kant. Prof. Edward Caird. 2 vols., 8vo, \$7.50. Macmillan & Co.
 Puritan Revolution, Constitutional Documents of the, 1628-1660. S. Gardiner Rawson, editor. Pp. 66+376, 12mo, cloth, \$2.25. Macmillan & Co., 1890.
 Records of the Past. Edited by A. H. Sayce. New Series. Vol. II. Pp. 212, post 8vo, 4s. 6d. Bagster.
 Rhigas Pheraios, the Protomartyr of Greek Independence: A Biographical Sketch. Pp. 12+116, 12mo, cloth, \$1.25. Longmans, Green & Co., New York, 1890.
 Salt Cellars, The. A Collection of Proverbs, with Homely Notes thereon. M —Z. Pp. 2+367, D., cloth, \$1.50. A. C. Armstrong & Son, New York, 1890.
 Scientific Lectures and Essays. C. Kingsley. Pp. 6+336, 12mo, cloth, \$1.25. Macmillan & Co., 1890.
 Sermon Bible, The. Isaiah to Malachi. Pp. 4+511, O., cloth, \$1.50. A. C. Armstrong & Co., New York, 1890.
 Sir Aylmer's Heir. Evelyn Everett Green. Pp. 215, 12mo, cloth, 80 cents. T. Nelson & Sons, New York, 1890.
 The Catholic Man: A Study. Mrs. Lawrence Trumbull. Pp. 4+311, D., cloth, \$1.25. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, 1890 c.
 The Prodigal Son, a Monograph, with Excursus on Christ as a Public Teacher. G. B. Wilcox. Pp. 2-112, D., cloth, 80 cents. American Tract Society, New York, 1890 c.
 Theologie, Studien zur Biblichen. G. H. Dalman. Pp. 91, 8vo, 2.80 mk. Reuther, Berlin.
 Transvaal, A Visit to the; Babeston, Johannesburg and Back. With Map. Pp. 24, 8vo, 1s. Sonnenschein, London.
 United States, History of During Second Administration of Thomas Jefferson. Vols. III. and IV. Pp. 4+471; 4+499, \$4. C. Scribner's Sons, 1890.
 Warren Hastings. Sir Alfred Lyall. Pp. 6+235, 16mo, cloth, 75 cents; limp cloth, 60 cents. Macmillan & Co., 1890.

Current Events.

Saturday, February 1st.

Mr. Leland, ex-President Sixth National Bank, advances money to pay the depositors.
 Serpa Pinto returns to Delagoa Bay.
 Mexico formally recognizes the Republic of Brazil.
 London School Board passes resolution for free education.

Sunday, February 2d.

Rev. Dr. T. L. Cuyler resigns pastorate of Lafayette Avenue Church, Brooklyn.
 Death of Secretary Blaine's daughter, Mrs. Coppinger.
 Riot at a Polish church in Buffalo against the priest appointed by the bishop.
 Sears Building in Boston burned.
 Speaker Reed publishes a statement in regard to his Congressional rulings.
 Hanover raised to rank of Imperial Capital Residency, like Berlin, Potsdam, or Breslau.

Monday, February 3d.

Secretary Tracy's house at Washington burned. Miss Tracy suffocated. Mrs. Tracy fell from a window and was killed. Mrs. Wilmerding and daughter jump from a window and are saved. Secretary Tracy remained unconscious.
 Installation of Seth Low as President of Columbia College.
 Dr. T. De W. Talmage returns from European trip.
 Congress seats Smith (Rep.) from West Virginia.
 Chicago Presbytery votes for revision.
 New York Presbytery votes for New Creed.
 Sixth National Bank opens.
 The *Times* compromises Mr. Parnell's libel suit by payment of £5000.

Tuesday, February 4th.

Celebration in New York of centenary of United States Supreme Court.
 Senate ratifies Samoan treaty.
 Fleming (Dem.) declared Governor of West Virginia.
 Editor of *Cologne Gazette* imprisoned for calumny of the Emperor and his mother.
 Young Men's Liberal Club, Toronto, repudiate address to the Queen and favor Canadian independence.
 The Czar refuses to recognize Brazil during lifetime of Dom Pedro II.
 Emperor William dines with Bismarck.
 New Island in the Pacific (Friendly Group) surveyed.

Wednesday, February 5th.

Meeting of Prominent Baltimore Democrats in favor of Ballot Reform.
 Large fire, Portland, Me.
 Heavy robbery from Pacific Express Company.
 Funeral of Mrs. and Miss Tracy at Washington.
 Samuel J. Randall seriously ill.
 Great floods in Oregon and avalanche in Idaho.
 Republican caucus adopts set of Congressional rules.
 Emperor William proposes international labor conference.
 Chinese victory in Formosa.
 England decides to occupy Makalolo Country and Shire River District.
 Russian conspiracy against Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria.
 Count of Paris sails from Cadiz for West Indies.
 Election in Honolulu; favorable to Kalakaua and the National Party.

Thursday, February 6th.

World's Fair Bill amended and passed in Senate at Albany. Amendments refused in the Assembly.
 Collector Saltonstall, Boston, replaced by A. W. Beard.
 First report of Nicaragua Canal Company sent to Senate, Washington.
 Investigation of Judge Bookstaver ordered by New York Senate.
 Colored convention, Washington, adjourns after electing P. B. S. Pinchback, President.
 New code of Congressional rules reported in the House.
 Colliery explosion, Monmouthshire, Wales. Three hundred miners imprisoned, two hundred rescued.
 Commercial treaty signed between Germany and Turkey.
 Australian Federation Conference at Melbourne.
 United States Senate confirmation of Samoan treaty praised in Germany.

Friday, February 7th.

Governor Hill urges Fair Bill as originally drawn.
 Heavy storms in Pennsylvania. Earthquake in New Jersey. Landslide in Oregon.
 Bill passed in Congress increasing pension of General Duryea (Duryea's Zouaves) to \$100 a month.
 Duke of Orleans, eldest son of Count of Paris, enters Paris contrary to the law to enlist as a private soldier, and is arrested by the Government.
 Death of Captain General Salamanca at Cuba.

Saturday, February 8th.

General Sherman seventy years of age.
 Quorum secured in Montana Senate.
 President Fitzgerald, Irish National League, calls for funds for coming elections in England.
 British Museum introduces electric lighting in large halls.
 Arraignment of Duke of Orleans at Tribunal of the Seine.
 Death of Cardinal Pecci, brother of the Pope, at Rome.

Sunday, February 9th.

Papal encyclical promulgated, insisting on the claims of the church as prior to those of the State.
 Two hundredth anniversary of the Schenectady Massacre.
 Icebergs reported in numbers in North Atlantic.
 Funeral of General Salamanca at Havana.
 Russia decides on establishing a legation in Mexico.
 Palace of Margaret of Navarre at Paris burned.

Monday, February 10th.

New Congressional rules presented and discussed in the House.
 Election in Salt Lake City. Victory of the Liberal, or anti-Mormon party.
 Charles Emory Smith, editor *Philadelphia Press*, nominated United States Minister to Russia.
 Mr. Carnegie's proposal to give \$1,000,000 for a library in Pittsburg, Pa., presented and accepted.
 Sioux reservation in South Dakota opened.
 Philadelphia Presbytery votes against revision.

Brazilian Government establishes nine national holidays, one of them on July 4th.

Numerous arrests in Bulgaria of plotters against Prince Ferdinand.
 Queen's speech read at ministerial dinners.
 Military revolt in Serbia discovered and prevented.

Tuesday, February 11th.

Vote on new Congressional rules postponed till the 14th.
 World's Fair Committee in New York stands by the original bill.
 Dedication of new building of Methodist Book Concern, New York.
 New Jersey Senate Committee discover ballot-box frauds in last election.
 Swarms of boomers enter Sioux Reservation.

Portugal decides on improving the national defences.
 Riotous attack of French Canadians on Christian workers in Hull.
 Parliament convenes; Queen's speech from the throne represents all English relations as favorable to peace and prosperity.

Wednesday, February 12th.

Fire in Catholic Orphan Asylum, New York; children removed in safety.
 General Thomas J. Morgan confirmed as Indian Commissioner.
 Woman temperance crusade spreads in Missouri.
 Birthday of Lincoln celebrated.
 Congress congratulates new Republic of Brazil.
 King of Hawaiian Islands invited to send delegate to the International Conference.
 Mr. Gladstone moves reply to speech from the throne.
 Duke of Orleans sentenced to two years' imprisonment; general approval, but expectation that a pardon will be granted.
 German Socialists withdraw decision for a general strike.
 Stormy debate in Canadian Parliament over riot at Hull.
 Senhor Lobo replaced by Cesario Alvin as Minister of the Interior, Brazil.

Thursday, February 13th.

Oklahoma Territory bill passed, including No Man's Land.
 Dr. Daniel Dorchester confirmed as Superintendent of Indian Schools.
 Committee of American Bar Association argue plan for relief of Supreme Court before Senate and House Committee.
 Atlanta (Ga.) Chamber of Commerce holds its first annual dinner.
 American Newspaper Publishers' Association endorses international copyright.
 Report of Parnell Commission presented to the House of Commons, exonerating Mr. Parnell and associates from complicity or sympathy with Irish crimes, and declares *The Times*' letters forgeries, but condemns the National League as conducive to violence.
 Death of Sultan of Zanzibar.
 Defeat of Ras Aloula by King Meneleh of Abyssinia.
 Moussa Beg, Koordish chief, imprisoned at Constantinople at request of American Minister.

Friday, February 14th.

House Committee on Fair reports two bills: (1) for the holding of the fair in either New York, Chicago, or St. Louis; (2) for holding it at Washington.
 United States deputy marshal murdered in Florida.
 New code of Congressional rules, as proposed by Speaker Reed, adopted by the House.
 House Committee on Elections seats two Republicans and one Democrat.
 Charles Emory Smith confirmed as Minister to Russia.
 Body of Hiram Sawtelle found in woods near Lebanon, Me.
 Mr. Parnell questions the Government as to its position in regard to the report of the commission. Reply reserved. All sides praise the report.
 Irish Presbyterian churches denounce Catholic endowment.
 Emperor William's proposals for relief of working people submitted to Council of State.
 Toronto (Canada) University burned.

Saturday, February 15th.

Senate Committee commences investigation in regard to Montana senators.
 Executive Committee of World's Fair meets to oppose the amendments at Albany.
 Republican State Committee meeting at New York endorses amendments at Albany.
 Mortgage indebtedness bill amended and passed in the House, Washington.

Russian Minister at Bucharest detected as instigating plot against Ferdinand of Bulgaria.
Alexander of Battenberg to enter Austrian army as colonel.
General Rodriguez Arias appointed Governor of Cuba.

Sunday, February 16th.

Effort to steal records of the Utah Commission discovered.
Paris elections favorable to Boulanger.
Cardinal Manning endorses Emperor William's position toward working-men.

Monday, February 17th.

Mr. Parnell repeats his question to the Government as to its intentions in regard to the Report of the Commission.
Mr. W. H. Smith replies that the House will be asked to accept it, and thank the Commission for its just decision.
President Carnot decides to pardon the Duke of Orleans and have him escorted to the frontier.
Reported that the Pope for the first time left the Vatican incognito to visit his dying brother, Cardinal Pecci.
George Kennan publishes letters in regard to the flogging and massacre of administrative exiles in Siberia.
The new Sultan of Zanzibar hoists his flag and receives foreign residents.
A new Arab chief takes the field against Major Wissman, who will march into the interior at the end of April.
Reported loss in a typhoon in China Sea of a large steamer, with 400 Chinese passengers and crew.

Mass meeting in Cooper Union, New York City, in favor of World's Fair.
Speeches by Depew, Warner Miller, and others. Depew's proposal that a two-thirds majority be required on important questions accepted by Platt.
Congress decides to vote on the site of the fair, Monday, February 24th.
Mr. Carlisle withdraws minority opposition to acceptance of the record of the House, but intimates that the constitutionality of the new rules will be tested in the courts.
Resolutions presented in the House favoring one term of six years for President and Vice-President, and terms of three years for members of the House.
Secretary Windom decides to remove Castle Garden, probably to Bedlow's Island.
Bill for general manager of Post Office Department introduced in the House.

Dominion Parliament decides to renew the *modus vivendi* in the Fishery question.
A judge in Victoria (British Columbia) decides against United States rule in Behring Sea outside of the usual maritime limits.
Attack by a mob in Hull, Canada, on three Protestant evangelists.
Another heavy blockade and snowstorm in the Sierras.

Tuesday, February 18th.

Opening of three days' convention of National Education Association, New York.
Blaine-Pauncelote Extradition Treaty with England ratified.
Opening of National American Woman Suffrage Association, Washington.
Admission of Idaho to Statehood recommended by Senate Committee.
Another Cronin conspirator, J. B. Kelley, identified as J. B. Simonds, arrested in St. Louis.
Mr. Parnell's amendment to the Queen's speech rejected.
Death of Count Audrassy at Buda-Pesth, aged 65.
Sarah Bernhardt plans a new Passion Play, in which she is to personate the Virgin Mary.
Russia renews her lease to the Alaska Commercial Company.
Swiss Government issues programme for the coming Labor Conference.

Wednesday, February 19th.

Ballot Reform Bill passed by Senate in Olympia, Washington.
Reyburn (Rep.) elected in Philadelphia to succeed Judge Kelley in the House.
Fair Bill passed in both Houses at Albany.
Gift to Springfield, Mass., of large estate for a park.
Saxton Ballot Reform Bill passed by Senate at Albany.
House Committee on Civil Service Reform commences investigation of the commission.

Russia demands of Bulgaria the payment of 3,000,000 roubles as cost of military occupation, 1877-78.
Chess match between Tschigorin and Gunsberg a draw.
A Papal brief suspends the laws of Lenten fast for countries suffering from influenza.
Death of Joseph Biggar, Home Ruler, M.P.

Thursday, February 20th.

World's Fair Bill signed by Governor Hill at Albany.
Corrupt Practices Bill passed by New York State Senate.
High License Bill introduced by Senator Hendricks (New York).
Debate in Senate (Washington) on murder of United States Marshal in Florida.
Debate in House (Washington) on World's Fair site.
Carnegie Library, Allegheny, Pa., dedicated by President Harrison.
Navassa rioters sentenced at Baltimore, Md.

In German elections Government loses several seats. Heavy socialist gains.
Death of Count Napoleon Daru in France.
Colliery explosion at Decize, France.

Friday, February 21st.

Bids for Alaska seal fisheries opened in Treasury Department.
Debate on World's Fair closed in the House. Vote set for Monday.
Bill for creating Adirondack Park introduced in New York Senate.
Arraignment of women who assaulted saloons in Missouri.

Lord Wolseley criticised for article on British army in *Harper's Magazine*.
Cholera spreading in Mesopotamia.
Compromise Dual-Language Bill passed in Dominion Parliament.
Robert Browning's will disposes of \$80,000.
Russian loan covered seven times by subscriptions in Paris.

Saturday, February 22d.

Death of John Jacob Astor, aged sixty-seven.
Temperance women convicted in Missouri of illegal assault on saloons, and fined \$5 and costs.

Portuguese opposition to England much more quiet.
Anti-English sentiment in Spain quelled by the Government.
Stanley decides, on account of health, to postpone visit to England till warm weather.

Sunday, February 23d.

Bursting of the dam of a storage reservoir in Arizona. Loss of forty lives and \$1,000,000 of property.
Rich and unexpected mines reported in Montana.
Enforcement of Sunday Blue Laws in Norwalk, Conn.

Holland Socialists arrested in Berlin; expelled from the city.
Party of Mormon missionaries assailed by mob in East London.
President Carnot decides not to pardon the Duke of Orleans.

Monday, February 24th.

Voting on World's Fair site in the House, Washington, stood—First vote: Chicago, 115; New York, 72; St. Louis, 61; Washington, 56; Cumberland Gap, 1. Eighth and last vote: Chicago, 157; New York, 107; St. Louis, 25; Washington, 18.
Great enthusiasm in Chicago over the victory.
Considerable disappointment in New York over the defeat.

England to be represented at the Berlin Labor Conference.
Sharp debate in Parliament on the report of the Parnell Commission.
Duke of Orleans transferred to prison of Clairvaux.

Tuesday, February 25th.

Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, commences series of addresses at Collegiate (Dutch) Church in New York.
Heated discussion in Congress on murder of U. S. Marshal in Florida.
Senate Silver Bill reported.
Berne Labor Conference abandoned.
French Chamber of Deputies adopts new rule giving the Speaker great power to punish disorderly members.
Russian Minister at Washington instructed to present views of Russian Government on the Behring Sea Question.

Wednesday, February 26th.

Pan-American Congress adopts resolutions favoring a railway connecting all the nations represented in the Congress.
Third Party Prohibitionists nominate State Ticket in Rhode Island.
Discussion in Congress of Blair Bill and election frauds in Arkansas.
Sub-Committee of the House appointed to draft Chicago Fair Bill.
John Jacob Astor's will provides for about \$700,000 legacies, chiefly to the Astor Library, and leaves the bulk of his property, estimated at over \$150,000,000, to William Waldorf Astor.
Coroner's jury convicts Isaac Sawtelle of murder of his brother Hiram.
France decides to take part in Berlin Conference.
Reported that Bismarck's intended resignation is delayed.
Non-commissioned officers start from Berlin to assist Major Wissman in East Africa.
Russian papers charge Austria with stirring up war.

Thursday, February 27th.

Milk Producers' Union decide to set their own price for the New York market.
Body of George H. Pendleton, late U. S. Minister to Germany, brought to New York by U. S. sloop of war *Enterprise*.
Bill for purchase of lands in the Adirondacks passes New York Legislature.
Atkinson (Rep.) from West Virginia seated in the House.
James Russell Lowell seriously ill.
Bismarck forbids sale of any of German West Africa Company's possessions.
State Council, Berlin, meets to consider Labor Question.
Stanley plans to arrive in London, April 15th.

Friday, February 28th.

Ex-Congressman Taulbee shot in the Capitol at Washington by Charles Kincaid, a newspaper correspondent.
Demands for exhibiting space pour in on the Chicago World's Fair Committee.
Contract for taking fur seals given to North American Commercial Company.
Mr. Labouchere suspended from Parliament for accusing Lord Salisbury of falsehood in regard to the West End scandals.
Count of Paris sails from Havana for Cadiz.
Many Socialists elected on second ballots in Germany.
Subjects of Berlin Labor Conference announced.